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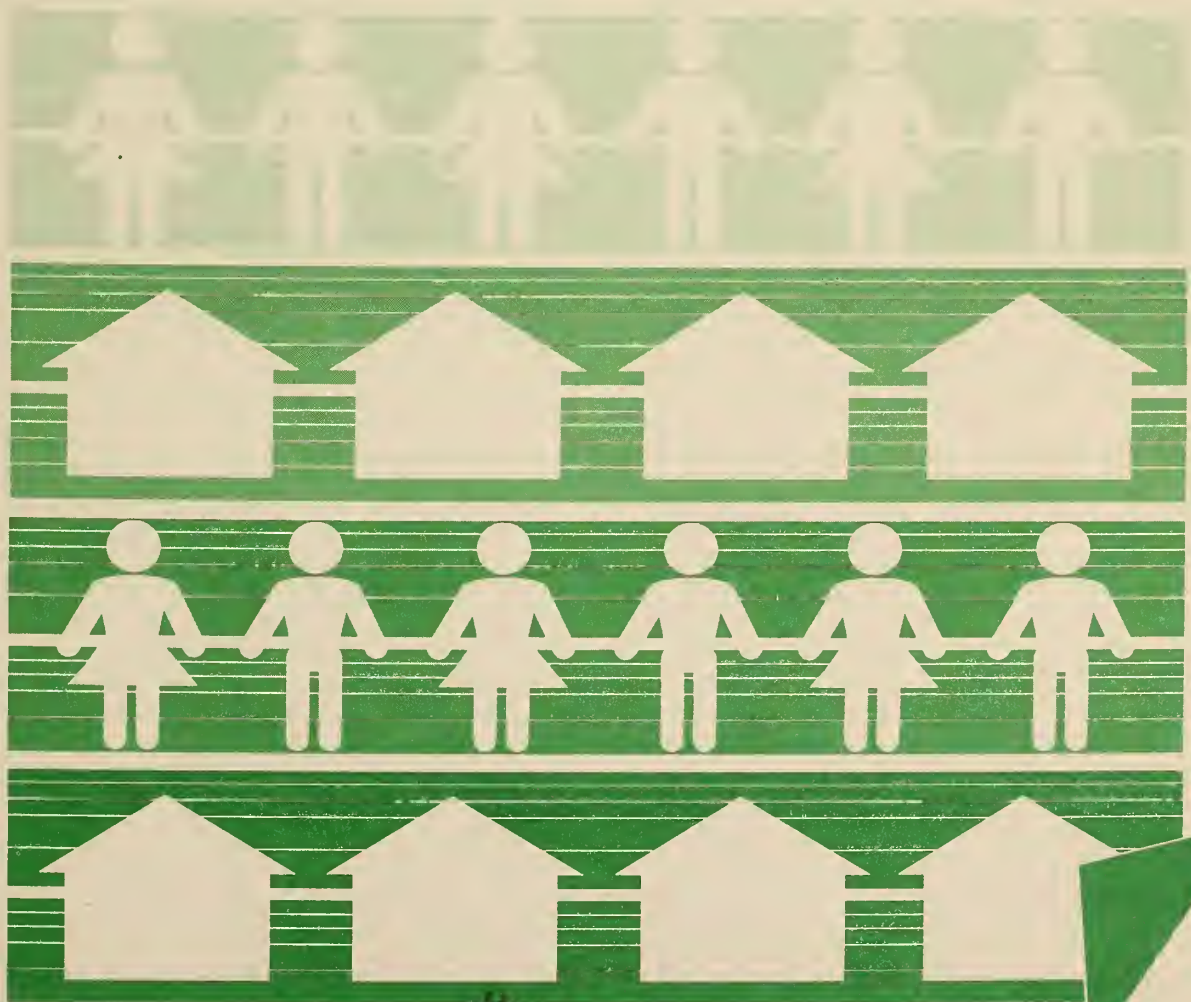


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**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
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Characteristics for
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Williamsport, PA MSA**

Issued June 1993



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

(Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B)

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	6	8	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Table 07. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			[See text for example of establishment/industry codes, and for information on the use of the codes]			Spanner			
Stubhead			Boxhead			Data field			
Stub			Boxhead			Data field			
Sidehead			Boxhead			Data field			
Page number and State name			Report title						

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989.....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA		
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
34	New York				Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
48	Virginia			Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:	
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
51	Wisconsin			126	Danville, VA MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
		295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA				
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA				
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
				336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA		
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
				341	Worcester, MA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA		
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA		
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
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LYCOMING COUNTY, PA¹

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
LYCOMING COUNTY, PA ¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County				
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers -----	3 198.5	3 198.5	23.0	2.6	1.8	1.9	1.3	.9
Square miles -----	1 234.9	1 234.9	8.9	1.0	.7	.7	.5	.3
AGE								
All persons -----	118 710	118 710	31 933	3 485	2 441	5 660	5 588	3 104
Under 5 years -----	8 165	8 165	2 432	249	169	485	477	149
5 to 9 years -----	8 501	8 501	2 277	242	187	441	412	154
10 to 14 years -----	8 069	8 069	2 048	220	243	353	328	162
15 to 19 years -----	8 557	8 557	2 695	194	147	393	472	497
20 to 24 years -----	8 049	8 049	3 089	165	140	451	595	651
25 to 34 years -----	18 417	18 417	5 283	502	323	994	992	390
35 to 44 years -----	17 488	17 488	4 097	505	400	764	620	320
45 to 54 years -----	12 031	12 031	2 598	355	255	484	409	168
55 to 64 years -----	11 493	11 493	2 625	375	223	462	402	198
65 to 74 years -----	10 299	10 299	2 627	389	184	462	430	229
75 to 84 years -----	5 800	5 800	1 682	236	134	261	345	144
85 years and over -----	1 841	1 841	480	53	36	110	106	42
3 and 4 years -----	3 387	3 387	969	106	64	178	188	48
16 years and over -----	92 338	92 338	24 794	2 707	1 813	4 309	4 306	2 611
18 years and over -----	89 154	89 154	24 044	2 645	1 749	4 159	4 173	2 551
21 years and over -----	83 584	83 584	21 639	2 549	1 656	3 887	3 758	1 901
60 years and over -----	23 921	23 921	6 168	873	464	1 075	1 092	525
62 years and over -----	21 568	21 568	5 594	790	422	979	1 009	487
Median -----	34.8	34.8	31.5	38.1	35.3	31.7	30.1	23.6
Female -----	61 445	61 445	16 872	1 908	1 270	3 021	3 109	1 571
Under 5 years -----	3 994	3 994	1 172	130	91	222	208	70
5 to 9 years -----	4 189	4 189	1 126	116	89	223	203	76
10 to 14 years -----	3 912	3 912	1 012	104	112	186	161	79
15 to 19 years -----	4 112	4 112	1 266	98	63	201	234	232
20 to 24 years -----	3 974	3 974	1 482	88	65	237	313	297
25 to 34 years -----	9 440	9 440	2 751	272	173	524	537	201
35 to 44 years -----	8 808	8 808	2 085	272	216	399	310	145
45 to 54 years -----	6 100	6 100	1 390	188	132	258	239	88
55 to 64 years -----	6 060	6 060	1 455	215	110	245	239	110
65 to 74 years -----	5 826	5 826	1 622	227	110	286	304	137
75 to 84 years -----	3 673	3 673	1 150	160	89	162	266	100
85 years and over -----	1 357	1 357	361	38	20	78	95	36
3 and 4 years -----	1 686	1 686	457	55	31	81	88	20
16 years and over -----	48 548	48 548	13 365	1 520	966	2 350	2 503	1 330
18 years and over -----	46 981	46 981	13 004	1 489	938	2 270	2 446	1 308
21 years and over -----	44 404	44 404	11 928	1 446	899	2 135	2 228	1 004
60 years and over -----	14 064	14 064	3 908	537	275	660	787	329
62 years and over -----	12 785	12 785	3 575	494	254	606	737	306
Median -----	36.1	36.1	33.6	40.4	36.9	33.2	33.0	26.9
Male -----	57 265	57 265	15 061	1 577	1 171	2 639	2 479	1 533
Median age -----	33.4	33.4	29.1	35.8	33.1	30.1	26.2	22.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons -----	118 710	118 710	31 933	3 485	2 441	5 660	5 588	3 104
In households -----	115 113	115 113	30 479	3 455	2 441	5 553	5 343	2 227
Householder -----	44 949	44 949	12 588	1 395	920	2 139	2 451	926
Family householder -----	32 165	32 165	7 733	1 013	674	1 492	1 170	557
Nonfamily householder -----	12 784	12 784	4 855	382	246	647	1 281	369
Living alone -----	10 832	10 832	3 944	346	219	508	1 078	302
Spouse -----	26 281	26 281	5 400	830	571	1 054	629	407
Child -----	35 904	35 904	9 287	1 063	812	1 772	1 583	665
Other relatives -----	3 585	3 585	1 196	92	76	236	241	80
Nonrelatives -----	4 394	4 394	2 008	75	62	352	439	149
Institutionalized persons -----	2 411	2 411	295	30	—	107	—	15
Other persons in group quarters -----	1 186	1 186	1 159	—	—	—	245	862
Persons per household -----	2.56	2.56	2.42	2.48	2.65	2.60	2.18	2.40
Persons per family -----	3.04	3.04	3.05	2.96	3.16	3.05	3.10	3.07
Persons 65 years and over -----	17 940	17 940	4 789	678	354	833	881	415
In households -----	16 913	16 913	4 577	663	354	729	823	400
Householder -----	11 580	11 580	3 283	442	235	498	683	271
Nonfamily householder -----	5 444	5 444	1 789	193	103	230	494	149
Living alone -----	5 253	5 253	1 733	186	106	218	489	143
Spouse -----	4 142	4 142	955	185	93	173	90	86
Other relatives -----	967	967	268	30	23	49	37	29
Nonrelatives -----	224	224	71	6	3	9	13	14
Institutionalized persons -----	953	953	139	15	—	104	—	5
Other persons in group quarters -----	74	74	73	—	—	—	58	10
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families -----	32 165	32 165	7 733	1 013	674	1 492	1 170	557
With own children under 18 years -----	14 866	14 866	3 824	441	330	755	643	260
Number of own children under 18 years -----	27 403	27 403	7 171	810	648	1 349	1 249	500
Married-couple families -----	26 281	26 281	5 400	830	571	1 054	629	407
With own children under 18 years -----	11 573	11 573	2 416	344	279	492	281	180
Number of own children under 18 years -----	21 889	21 889	4 683	644	558	905	590	362
Female householder, no husband present -----	4 471	4 471	1 900	151	86	343	446	117
With own children under 18 years -----	2 603	2 603	1 209	83	46	221	314	65
Number of own children under 18 years -----	4 499	4 499	2 175	146	80	387	572	113
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over -----	44 625	44 625	11 614	1 216	864	1 991	1 834	1 293
Never married -----	11 843	11 843	4 311	274	204	597	801	730
Now married, except separated -----	27 403	27 403	5 658	840	584	1 106	680	430
Separated -----	833	833	320	20	12	51	79	14
Widowed -----	1 309	1 309	347	33	19	66	60	36
Divorced -----	3 237	3 237	978	49	45	171	214	83
Females 15 years and over -----	49 350	49 350	13 562	1 558	978	2 390	2 537	1 346
Never married -----	10 113	10 113	3 785	339	177	574	856	603
Now married, except separated -----	27 151	27 151	5 658	848	588	1 109	684	427
Separated -----	1 092	1 092	468	36	25	81	129	21
Widowed -----	6 717	6 717	1 990	219	106	332	496	168
Divorced -----	4 277	4 277	1 661	116	82	294	372	127

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport city, Lycoming County—Con.					Remainder of Lycoming County		
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	1.2	.8	2.7	5.6	4.2	679.2	625.3	140.7
Square miles .....	.5	.3	1.0	2.2	1.6	262.2	241.4	54.3
AGE								
All persons	2 396	822	2 348	2 738	3 351	2 306	1 247	3 228
Under 5 years	185	27	166	215	310	138	71	260
5 to 9 years	180	21	146	209	285	183	72	278
10 to 14 years	154	14	114	202	258	176	88	240
15 to 19 years	132	39	389	184	248	188	83	238
20 to 24 years	183	103	386	195	220	125	52	210
25 to 34 years	419	206	435	446	576	343	173	553
35 to 44 years	331	137	207	380	433	352	183	493
45 to 54 years	189	83	155	223	277	253	164	350
55 to 64 years	253	73	129	264	246	240	154	274
65 to 74 years	209	74	127	227	296	191	133	206
75 to 84 years	123	39	74	163	163	95	65	108
85 years and over	38	6	20	30	39	22	9	18
3 and 4 years	77	10	65	95	138	57	32	113
16 years and over	1 856	756	1 908	2 084	2 444	1 773	998	2 406
18 years and over	1 800	748	1 870	2 001	2 348	1 695	961	2 297
21 years and over	1 705	702	1 375	1 889	2 217	1 588	928	2 170
60 years and over	498	159	285	565	632	425	289	460
62 years and over	437	131	261	507	571	377	247	406
Median	33.7	35.1	24.3	33.2	31.5	35.0	39.6	31.9
Female	1 290	317	1 082	1 480	1 824	1 124	622	1 613
Under 5 years	93	12	88	107	151	70	39	136
5 to 9 years	92	9	75	107	136	86	40	133
10 to 14 years	86	8	59	99	118	76	39	107
15 to 19 years	74	13	144	90	117	98	48	121
20 to 24 years	97	27	125	108	125	52	26	112
25 to 34 years	202	72	209	232	329	165	86	277
35 to 44 years	166	47	91	198	241	181	95	236
45 to 54 years	103	34	85	120	143	126	71	181
55 to 64 years	150	31	67	143	145	111	75	126
65 to 74 years	125	35	74	142	182	95	60	109
75 to 84 years	78	25	49	113	108	53	35	60
85 years and over	24	4	16	21	29	14	8	15
3 and 4 years	41	3	31	44	63	27	16	59
16 years and over	1 009	288	854	1 153	1 392	874	496	1 211
18 years and over	978	284	831	1 112	1 348	838	472	1 158
21 years and over	927	274	675	1 058	1 282	787	454	1 096
60 years and over	311	81	172	355	401	215	143	249
62 years and over	269	68	156	320	365	191	123	221
Median	35.1	37.7	27.5	34.8	33.4	35.7	38.0	32.2
Male	1 106	505	1 266	1 258	1 527	1 182	625	1 615
Median age	32.1	33.3	22.3	31.9	28.7	34.2	40.6	31.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 396	822	2 348	2 738	3 351	2 306	1 247	3 228
In households	2 396	675	2 300	2 738	3 351	2 276	1 247	3 228
Householder	1 000	426	947	1 057	1 327	812	494	1 133
Family householder	627	109	396	757	938	635	379	916
Nonfamily householder	373	317	551	300	389	177	115	217
Living alone	321	269	301	261	339	152	100	181
Spouse	454	77	207	550	621	538	344	765
Child	718	98	530	890	1 156	755	340	1 145
Other relatives	116	15	77	141	122	72	39	88
Nonrelatives	108	59	539	100	125	99	30	97
Institutionalized persons	—	123	20	—	—	30	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	24	28	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.40	1.58	2.43	2.59	2.53	2.80	2.52	2.85
Persons per family	3.05	2.74	3.06	3.09	3.02	3.15	2.91	3.18
Persons 65 years and over	370	119	221	420	498	308	207	332
In households	370	114	206	420	498	288	207	332
Householder	267	97	153	288	349	196	137	214
Nonfamily householder	131	81	93	138	174	86	49	88
Living alone	126	78	86	137	167	81	49	81
Spouse	74	10	35	92	117	74	57	89
Other relatives	24	3	11	36	26	15	13	23
Nonrelatives	5	4	7	4	6	3	—	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	15	—	—	20	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	627	109	396	757	938	635	379	916
With own children under 18 years	285	40	217	353	500	294	147	482
Number of own children under 18 years	525	66	416	672	936	545	262	886
Married-couple families	454	77	207	550	621	538	344	765
With own children under 18 years	198	23	77	252	277	240	129	387
Number of own children under 18 years	393	38	176	493	524	457	235	732
Female householder, no husband present	143	23	151	161	279	63	25	106
With own children under 18 years	69	13	110	84	204	35	11	65
Number of own children under 18 years	104	22	216	153	382	64	18	114
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	858	472	1 062	945	1 079	914	512	1 213
Never married	237	225	682	249	312	263	87	284
Now married, except separated	469	107	235	571	636	558	351	791
Separated	23	37	42	21	21	14	8	25
Widowed	31	17	27	26	32	26	21	24
Divorced	98	86	76	78	78	53	45	89
Females 15 years and over	1 019	288	860	1 167	1 419	895	504	1 237
Never married	231	82	383	240	300	162	76	231
Now married, except separated	468	85	225	576	648	559	348	787
Separated	29	13	42	33	59	14	8	25
Widowed	163	37	97	166	206	104	50	115
Divorced	128	71	113	152	206	56	22	79

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lycoming County—Con.							
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	180.8	450.9	294.1	83.3	94.9	30.1	10.5	8.7
Square miles	69.8	174.1	113.5	32.2	36.7	11.6	4.0	3.4
AGE								
All persons	5 979	5 860	4 026	5 736	7 139	2 580	4 983	5 771
Under 5 years	490	376	287	404	429	219	266	312
5 to 9 years	499	500	360	421	463	200	297	348
10 to 14 years	462	474	307	443	482	198	285	313
15 to 19 years	428	454	294	420	500	164	314	314
20 to 24 years	327	279	239	351	430	183	270	227
25 to 34 years	965	871	572	902	1 042	454	675	612
35 to 44 years	1 055	1 126	648	882	1 082	395	663	761
45 to 54 years	652	657	440	599	799	251	569	597
55 to 64 years	554	522	382	496	746	262	692	755
65 to 74 years	374	407	289	488	675	175	565	915
75 to 84 years	147	155	172	261	376	65	308	450
85 years and over	26	39	36	69	115	14	79	167
3 and 4 years	216	157	118	175	175	77	122	155
16 years and over	4 425	4 414	3 008	4 373	5 651	1 923	4 044	4 736
18 years and over	4 240	4 213	2 888	4 189	5 447	1 850	3 934	4 603
21 years and over	4 026	3 987	2 733	3 988	5 161	1 765	3 768	4 439
60 years and over	829	873	692	1 084	1 548	389	1 305	1 977
62 years and over	706	763	625	977	1 403	344	1 166	1 814
Median	33.5	34.8	34.0	34.2	37.0	32.2	40.9	45.0
Female	3 056	2 979	1 972	2 970	3 660	1 313	2 648	3 192
Under 5 years	249	220	134	190	199	115	129	152
5 to 9 years	264	252	180	205	213	100	152	179
10 to 14 years	247	233	131	215	229	93	150	154
15 to 19 years	213	219	138	201	254	78	147	162
20 to 24 years	167	133	120	182	214	100	134	121
25 to 34 years	497	463	274	460	542	233	335	324
35 to 44 years	518	562	317	458	522	198	352	409
45 to 54 years	329	314	221	298	415	131	303	324
55 to 64 years	272	278	192	269	386	134	370	417
65 to 74 years	196	199	148	284	385	82	331	531
75 to 84 years	87	82	92	166	220	40	189	283
85 years and over	17	24	25	42	81	9	56	136
3 and 4 years	112	103	51	87	82	49	65	75
16 years and over	2 248	2 225	1 497	2 318	2 953	989	2 182	2 673
18 years and over	2 155	2 131	1 441	2 232	2 852	954	2 126	2 607
21 years and over	2 049	2 019	1 369	2 129	2 714	905	2 046	2 522
60 years and over	442	444	365	636	883	201	764	1 201
62 years and over	381	386	327	584	807	177	691	1 107
Median	33.0	34.4	35.3	35.9	38.4	32.3	42.8	47.8
Male	2 923	2 881	2 054	2 766	3 479	1 267	2 335	2 579
Median age	33.9	35.1	33.3	32.5	35.8	32.1	38.1	42.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	5 979	5 860	4 026	5 736	7 139	2 580	4 983	5 771
In households	5 979	5 860	4 026	5 736	7 080	2 580	4 960	5 648
Householder	2 132	2 079	1 374	2 210	2 787	945	2 049	2 443
Family householder	1 697	1 676	1 148	1 648	2 045	751	1 475	1 755
Nonfamily householder	435	403	226	562	742	194	574	688
Living alone	358	334	197	495	637	161	504	632
Spouse	1 462	1 486	1 005	1 374	1 759	653	1 277	1 475
Child	2 025	1 992	1 384	1 837	2 106	852	1 390	1 499
Other relatives	179	142	163	156	194	56	129	139
Nonrelatives	181	161	100	159	234	74	115	92
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	123
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Persons per household	2.80	2.82	2.93	2.60	2.54	2.73	2.42	2.31
Persons per family	3.16	3.16	3.22	3.04	2.98	3.08	2.90	2.77
Persons 65 years and over	547	601	497	818	1 166	254	952	1 532
In households	547	601	497	818	1 111	254	951	1 409
Householder	353	383	326	569	747	160	634	926
Nonfamily householder	145	136	122	265	342	56	287	390
Living alone	136	127	118	256	327	55	282	381
Spouse	137	169	127	197	285	70	257	410
Other relatives	49	37	39	45	64	18	55	67
Nonrelatives	8	12	5	7	15	6	5	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	123
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 697	1 676	1 148	1 648	2 045	751	1 475	1 755
With own children under 18 years	894	824	539	806	892	377	552	609
Number of own children under 18 years	1 615	1 541	1 049	1 445	1 592	692	989	1 105
Married-couple families	1 462	1 486	1 005	1 374	1 759	653	1 277	1 475
With own children under 18 years	759	723	477	659	731	313	471	461
Number of own children under 18 years	1 403	1 374	938	1 216	1 334	589	863	865
Female householder, no husband present	181	132	78	203	190	73	149	240
With own children under 18 years	110	74	33	108	109	51	62	132
Number of own children under 18 years	178	127	62	168	182	86	97	221
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	2 232	2 236	1 545	2 108	2 746	958	1 918	2 091
Never married	498	495	365	482	616	203	429	388
Now married, except separated	1 494	1 509	1 030	1 405	1 800	666	1 302	1 506
Separated	32	22	20	26	43	11	35	26
Widowed	37	65	49	81	23	23	45	74
Divorced	171	145	81	141	206	55	107	97
Females 15 years and over	2 296	2 274	1 527	2 360	3 019	1 005	2 217	2 707
Never married	382	399	253	406	550	162	393	417
Now married, except separated	1 498	1 511	1 029	1 397	1 803	665	1 298	1 510
Separated	41	28	19	42	48	17	30	47
Widowed	206	185	157	327	391	72	338	530
Divorced	169	151	69	188	227	89	158	203

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lycoming County—Con.							
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	45.7	58.4	83.2	1.5	4.9	222.0	138.4	23.0
Square miles	17.6	22.6	32.1	.6	1.9	85.7	53.4	8.9
AGE								
All persons	4 873	7 597	1 722	1 201	6 496	7 091	3 148	5 794
Under 5 years	257	493	101	79	443	424	260	424
5 to 9 years	267	507	111	74	462	499	273	462
10 to 14 years	245	485	114	69	406	486	286	408
15 to 19 years	252	483	130	52	395	468	277	408
20 to 24 years	197	466	89	60	397	461	209	388
25 to 34 years	586	1 137	254	185	1 040	1 380	493	839
35 to 44 years	644	1 186	273	164	888	1 276	481	839
45 to 54 years	521	888	213	146	621	790	377	546
55 to 64 years	490	823	231	148	719	602	228	550
65 to 74 years	505	749	132	139	680	415	150	484
75 to 84 years	508	310	65	68	357	234	87	287
85 years and over	401	70	9	17	88	56	27	99
3 and 4 years	109	220	33	33	174	158	108	186
16 years and over	4 055	6 024	1 372	971	5 108	5 576	2 276	4 411
18 years and over	3 953	5 830	1 319	950	4 951	5 396	2 162	4 232
21 years and over	3 801	5 543	1 242	916	4 714	5 146	2 006	4 024
60 years and over	1 675	1 554	320	285	1 518	1 010	367	1 153
62 years and over	1 583	1 407	269	260	1 379	893	322	1 033
Median	44.8	36.7	37.4	38.8	36.0	33.9	30.7	34.1
Female	2 630	3 807	853	632	3 408	3 493	1 571	3 030
Under 5 years	118	230	46	33	221	202	135	204
5 to 9 years	124	247	53	40	224	239	134	198
10 to 14 years	119	224	54	32	189	239	139	240
15 to 19 years	119	218	72	25	175	239	134	185
20 to 24 years	92	212	44	34	189	253	106	201
25 to 34 years	289	581	127	88	544	703	245	456
35 to 44 years	319	600	132	80	462	605	239	438
45 to 54 years	256	457	103	80	311	335	177	280
55 to 64 years	244	421	115	83	397	305	111	299
65 to 74 years	284	397	64	77	399	207	82	274
75 to 84 years	351	169	38	47	230	140	50	191
85 years and over	315	51	5	13	67	35	19	64
3 and 4 years	56	113	12	12	88	73	58	91
16 years and over	2 247	3 068	689	523	2 739	2 765	1 138	2 348
18 years and over	2 195	2 978	654	508	2 674	2 666	1 070	2 266
21 years and over	2 133	2 856	618	496	2 561	2 548	1 002	2 172
60 years and over	1 084	838	169	174	913	539	204	692
62 years and over	1 038	762	140	160	835	482	178	620
Median	50.1	38.0	37.4	42.3	38.2	33.4	31.0	35.6
Male	2 243	3 790	869	569	3 088	3 598	1 577	2 764
Median age	40.1	35.5	37.3	36.2	33.7	34.4	30.3	32.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 873	7 597	1 722	1 201	6 496	7 091	3 148	5 794
In households	4 214	7 582	1 722	1 201	6 496	5 857	3 148	5 794
Householder	1 780	2 935	655	494	2 648	2 102	1 021	2 268
Family householder	1 205	2 265	519	369	1 877	1 648	859	1 565
Nonfamily householder	575	670	136	125	771	454	162	703
Living alone	523	574	117	115	679	395	125	609
Spouse	1 074	1 953	452	318	1 533	1 410	756	1 247
Child	1 146	2 266	509	336	1 938	2 009	1 209	1 879
Other relatives	93	206	62	37	201	180	82	171
Nonrelatives	121	222	44	16	176	156	80	229
Institutionalized persons	655	15	—	—	—	1 234	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.37	2.58	2.63	2.43	2.45	2.79	3.08	2.55
Persons per family	2.92	2.95	2.97	2.87	2.96	3.18	3.38	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	1 414	1 129	206	224	1 125	705	264	870
In households	832	1 116	206	224	1 125	684	264	870
Householder	589	727	135	154	778	461	174	634
Nonfamily householder	318	271	56	67	350	204	68	355
Living alone	312	257	54	66	339	198	61	340
Spouse	203	311	55	56	273	173	65	179
Other relatives	26	62	13	13	64	39	22	35
Nonrelatives	14	16	3	1	10	11	3	22
Institutionalized persons	582	13	—	—	—	21	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 205	2 265	519	369	1 877	1 648	859	1 565
With own children under 18 years	492	934	221	137	814	801	459	768
Number of own children under 18 years	870	1 649	369	238	1 445	1 577	930	1 433
Married-couple families	1 074	1 953	452	318	1 533	1 410	756	1 247
With own children under 18 years	420	789	189	119	639	673	403	575
Number of own children under 18 years	769	1 431	323	214	1 161	1 359	832	1 111
Female householder, no husband present	90	204	37	42	267	172	58	261
With own children under 18 years	47	95	18	14	140	93	33	164
Number of own children under 18 years	66	145	30	20	230	169	62	285
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 835	3 006	696	452	2 411	2 862	1 166	2 110
Never married	391	669	156	87	574	701	287	557
Now married, except separated	1 166	1 998	458	325	1 562	1 760	777	1 287
Separated	30	30	4	7	36	91	14	39
Widowed	109	77	27	11	71	75	19	74
Divorced	139	232	51	22	168	235	69	153
Females 15 years and over	2 269	3 106	700	527	2 774	2 820	1 163	2 388
Never married	350	523	140	76	477	662	226	443
Now married, except separated	1 156	1 988	457	323	1 580	1 520	778	1 286
Separated	29	43	5	6	48	111	10	53
Widowed	591	334	69	90	419	286	97	366
Divorced	143	218	29	32	250	241	52	240

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County	Remainder of Lycoming County
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 4	Tract 117
AGE					
All persons	115 040	115 040	29 487	4 370	6 560
Under 5 years	7 753	7 753	2 123	321	420
5 to 9 years	8 159	8 159	2 017	282	491
10 to 14 years	7 729	7 729	1 808	209	481
15 to 19 years	8 325	8 325	2 521	384	464
20 to 24 years	7 731	7 731	2 872	492	392
25 to 34 years	17 596	17 596	4 752	767	1 175
35 to 44 years	16 920	16 920	3 812	493	1 123
45 to 54 years	11 752	11 752	2 428	298	737
55 to 64 years	11 335	11 335	2 508	334	584
65 to 74 years	10 174	10 174	2 536	373	406
75 to 84 years	5 749	5 749	1 646	322	233
85 years and over	1 817	1 817	464	95	54
3 and 4 years	3 213	3 213	843	121	156
16 years and over	89 813	89 813	23 193	3 508	5 064
18 years and over	86 722	86 722	22 513	3 407	4 884
21 years and over	81 305	81 305	20 226	3 056	4 643
60 years and over	23 653	23 653	5 969	966	994
62 years and over	21 333	21 333	5 423	901	879
Median	35.1	35.1	32.1	31.1	34.0
Female	59 548	59 548	15 655	2 469	3 169
Under 5 years	3 792	3 792	1 021	139	199
5 to 9 years	4 020	4 020	993	138	234
10 to 14 years	3 761	3 761	907	108	232
15 to 19 years	4 010	4 010	1 190	202	237
20 to 24 years	3 806	3 806	1 371	258	212
25 to 34 years	8 972	8 972	2 479	396	562
35 to 44 years	8 520	8 520	1 963	248	511
45 to 54 years	5 957	5 957	1 299	180	307
55 to 64 years	5 976	5 976	1 392	195	296
65 to 74 years	5 756	5 756	1 564	268	206
75 to 84 years	3 638	3 638	1 127	250	139
85 years and over	1 340	1 340	349	87	34
3 and 4 years	1 604	1 604	398	56	71
16 years and over	47 204	47 204	12 560	2 058	2 451
18 years and over	45 673	45 673	12 226	2 011	2 352
21 years and over	43 169	43 169	11 207	1 823	2 237
60 years and over	13 902	13 902	3 781	703	534
62 years and over	12 642	12 642	3 464	665	478
Median	36.5	36.5	34.4	34.8	33.5
Male	55 492	55 492	13 832	1 901	3 391
Median age	33.7	33.7	29.5	27.5	34.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	115 040	115 040	29 487	4 370	6 560
In households	112 069	112 069	28 162	4 172	5 811
Householder	43 981	43 981	11 806	2 040	2 092
Family householder	31 520	31 520	7 233	906	1 642
Nonfamily householder	12 461	12 461	4 573	1 134	450
Living alone	10 604	10 604	3 750	963	392
Spouse	25 936	25 936	5 185	529	1 401
Child	34 627	34 627	8 338	1 093	1 992
Other relatives	3 410	3 410	1 068	160	172
Nonrelatives	4 115	4 115	1 765	350	154
Institutionalized persons	1 881	1 881	259	—	749
Other persons in group quarters	1 090	1 090	1 066	198	—
Persons per household	2.56	2.56	2.40	2.07	2.79
Persons per family	3.04	3.04	3.03	3.01	3.18
Persons 65 years and over	17 740	17 740	4 646	790	693
In households	16 728	16 728	4 434	732	679
Householder	11 451	11 451	3 177	612	459
Nonfamily householder	5 383	5 383	1 736	460	204
Living alone	5 197	5 197	1 683	456	198
Spouse	4 113	4 113	936	80	172
Other relatives	945	945	254	28	37
Nonrelatives	219	219	67	12	11
Institutionalized persons	938	938	139	—	14
Other persons in group quarters	74	74	73	58	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	31 520	31 520	7 233	906	1 642
With own children under 18 years	14 445	14 445	3 502	485	798
Number of own children under 18 years	26 308	26 308	6 370	865	1 562
Married-couple families	25 956	25 956	5 170	517	1 405
With own children under 18 years	11 393	11 393	2 293	226	671
Number of own children under 18 years	21 392	21 392	4 389	456	1 347
Female householder, no husband present	4 206	4 206	1 677	321	171
With own children under 18 years	2 390	2 390	1 032	222	92
Number of own children under 18 years	3 936	3 936	1 700	339	166
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	43 424	43 424	10 805	1 474	2 664
Never married	11 309	11 309	3 922	639	618
Now married, except separated	26 978	26 978	5 397	563	1 697
Separated	743	743	264	54	64
Widowed	1 286	1 286	327	45	74
Divorced	3 108	3 108	895	173	211
Females 15 years and over	47 975	47 975	12 734	2 084	2 504
Never married	9 540	9 540	3 433	667	498
Now married, except separated	26 731	26 731	5 417	568	1 473
Separated	967	967	402	95	63
Widowed	6 589	6 589	1 898	437	267
Divorced	4 148	4 148	1 584	317	203

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County	Remainder of Lycoming County
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 4	Tract 117
AGE					
All persons	2 816	2 816	2 143	1 169	430
Under 5 years	308	308	269	152	1
5 to 9 years	263	263	230	128	3
10 to 14 years	241	241	207	113	3
15 to 19 years	167	167	147	84	1
20 to 24 years	246	246	181	93	57
25 to 34 years	692	692	484	219	171
35 to 44 years	408	408	241	117	129
45 to 54 years	199	199	146	106	41
55 to 64 years	126	126	102	67	16
65 to 74 years	102	102	84	56	8
75 to 84 years	43	43	36	23	—
85 years and over	21	21	16	11	—
3 and 4 years	126	126	110	66	—
16 years and over	1 970	1 970	1 407	761	423
18 years and over	1 898	1 898	1 344	730	423
21 years and over	1 794	1 794	1 254	674	416
60 years and over	225	225	187	125	11
62 years and over	199	199	164	107	9
Median	27.8	27.8	25.9	25.6	33.7
Female	1 446	1 446	1 063	620	263
Under 5 years	148	148	135	67	—
5 to 9 years	130	130	115	64	2
10 to 14 years	109	109	93	52	—
15 to 19 years	73	73	64	31	—
20 to 24 years	132	132	92	51	34
25 to 34 years	387	387	245	141	121
35 to 44 years	194	194	98	56	78
45 to 54 years	99	99	74	55	20
55 to 64 years	72	72	59	44	8
65 to 74 years	57	57	53	35	—
75 to 84 years	29	29	23	16	—
85 years and over	16	16	12	8	—
3 and 4 years	58	58	52	31	—
16 years and over	1 037	1 037	700	429	261
18 years and over	1 012	1 012	677	419	261
21 years and over	957	957	630	392	259
60 years and over	137	137	120	83	1
62 years and over	121	121	106	71	—
Median	28.5	28.5	26.6	28.0	33.0
Male	1 370	1 370	1 080	549	167
Median age	26.6	26.6	25.2	21.9	35.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	2 816	2 816	2 143	1 169	430
In households	2 284	2 284	2 033	1 123	18
Householder	785	785	703	394	5
Family householder	509	509	447	255	3
Nonfamily householder	276	276	256	139	2
Living alone	191	191	175	108	1
Spouse	187	187	166	95	3
Child	947	947	831	476	8
Other relatives	130	130	117	81	—
Nonrelatives	235	235	216	77	2
Institutionalized persons	452	452	32	—	412
Other persons in group quarters	80	80	78	46	—
Persons per household	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.00
Persons per family	3.34	3.34	3.36	3.44	2.33
Persons 65 years and over	166	166	136	90	8
In households	154	154	136	90	3
Householder	113	113	101	70	2
Nonfamily householder	55	55	50	33	—
Living alone	52	52	48	32	—
Spouse	24	24	19	10	1
Other relatives	14	14	13	9	—
Nonrelatives	3	3	3	1	—
Institutionalized persons	12	12	—	—	5
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	509	509	447	255	3
With own children under 18 years	328	328	287	154	—
Number of own children under 18 years	796	796	691	371	7
Married-couple families	225	225	194	107	3
With own children under 18 years	119	119	103	54	—
Number of own children under 18 years	271	271	226	130	5
Female householder, no husband present	237	237	207	121	—
With own children under 18 years	187	187	163	89	—
Number of own children under 18 years	498	498	438	226	2
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	945	945	717	339	162
Never married	444	444	347	149	75
Now married, except separated	296	296	222	113	46
Separated	79	79	51	22	23
Widowed	23	23	20	15	1
Divorced	103	103	77	40	17
Females 15 years and over	1 059	1 059	720	437	261
Never married	500	500	321	184	145
Now married, except separated	238	238	185	109	33
Separated	107	107	60	33	41
Widowed	105	105	83	58	12
Divorced	109	109	71	53	30

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County
AGE		
All persons	469	469
Under 5 years	68	68
5 to 9 years	50	50
10 to 14 years	57	57
15 to 19 years	37	37
20 to 24 years	30	30
25 to 34 years	55	55
35 to 44 years	90	90
45 to 54 years	45	45
55 to 64 years	24	24
65 to 74 years	9	9
75 to 84 years	4	4
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	31	31
16 years and over	283	283
18 years and over	270	270
21 years and over	247	247
60 years and over	20	20
62 years and over	13	13
Median	22.7	22.7
Female	257	257
Under 5 years	35	35
5 to 9 years	23	23
10 to 14 years	30	30
15 to 19 years	19	19
20 to 24 years	14	14
25 to 34 years	38	38
35 to 44 years	55	55
45 to 54 years	25	25
55 to 64 years	9	9
65 to 74 years	6	6
75 to 84 years	3	3
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	16	16
16 years and over	162	162
18 years and over	155	155
21 years and over	145	145
60 years and over	12	12
62 years and over	9	9
Median	26.8	26.8
Male	212	212
Median age	20.2	20.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	469	469
In households	444	444
Householder	97	97
Family householder	76	76
Nonfamily householder	21	21
Living alone	19	19
Spouse	105	105
Child	208	208
Other relatives	20	20
Nonrelatives	14	14
Institutionalized persons	14	14
Other persons in group quarters	11	11
Persons per household	3.21	3.21
Persons per family	3.78	3.78
Persons 65 years and over	13	13
In households	12	12
Householder	5	5
Nonfamily householder	1	1
Living alone	1	1
Spouse	1	1
Other relatives	6	6
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	76	76
With own children under 18 years	56	56
Number of own children under 18 years	194	194
Married-couple families	65	65
With own children under 18 years	46	46
Number of own children under 18 years	170	170
Female householder, no husband present	9	9
With own children under 18 years	9	9
Number of own children under 18 years	21	21
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	125	125
Never married	41	41
Now married, except separated	75	75
Separated	1	1
Widowed	—	—
Divorced	8	8
Females 15 years and over	169	169
Never married	32	32
Now married, except separated	117	117
Separated	4	4
Widowed	10	10
Divorced	6	6

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA	
	MSA	Lycoming County
AGE		
All persons	641	641
Under 5 years	52	52
5 to 9 years	46	46
10 to 14 years	40	40
15 to 19 years	52	52
20 to 24 years	60	60
25 to 34 years	146	146
35 to 44 years	111	111
45 to 54 years	59	59
55 to 64 years	29	29
65 to 74 years	24	24
75 to 84 years	17	17
85 years and over	5	5
3 and 4 years	15	15
16 years and over	492	492
18 years and over	468	468
21 years and over	436	436
60 years and over	53	53
62 years and over	49	49
Median	29.5	29.5
Female	275	275
Under 5 years	23	23
5 to 9 years	23	23
10 to 14 years	14	14
15 to 19 years	24	24
20 to 24 years	20	20
25 to 34 years	54	54
35 to 44 years	52	52
45 to 54 years	24	24
55 to 64 years	15	15
65 to 74 years	12	12
75 to 84 years	11	11
85 years and over	3	3
3 and 4 years	3	3
16 years and over	208	208
18 years and over	197	197
21 years and over	186	186
60 years and over	29	29
62 years and over	27	27
Median	30.1	30.1
Male	366	366
Median age	28.8	28.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	641	641
In households	464	464
Householder	136	136
Family householder	97	97
Nonfamily householder	39	39
Living alone	27	27
Spouse	84	84
Child	171	171
Other relatives	24	24
Nonrelatives	49	49
Institutionalized persons	171	171
Other persons in group quarters	6	6
Persons per household	2.89	2.89
Persons per family	3.27	3.27
Persons 65 years and over	46	46
In households	44	44
Householder	28	28
Nonfamily householder	10	10
Living alone	9	9
Spouse	13	13
Other relatives	2	2
Nonrelatives	1	1
Institutionalized persons	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	97	97
With own children under 18 years	56	56
Number of own children under 18 years	152	152
Married-couple families	70	70
With own children under 18 years	35	35
Number of own children under 18 years	91	91
Female householder, no husband present	21	21
With own children under 18 years	18	18
Number of own children under 18 years	53	53
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	288	288
Never married	109	109
Now married, except separated	133	133
Separated	17	17
Widowed	3	3
Divorced	26	26
Females 15 years and over	215	215
Never married	65	65
Now married, except separated	96	96
Separated	14	14
Widowed	20	20
Divorced	20	20

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County
AGE		
All persons	114 593	114 593
Under 5 years	7 720	7 720
5 to 9 years	8 127	8 127
10 to 14 years	7 701	7 701
15 to 19 years	8 285	8 285
20 to 24 years	7 696	7 696
25 to 34 years	17 501	17 501
35 to 44 years	16 847	16 847
45 to 54 years	11 709	11 709
55 to 64 years	11 309	11 309
65 to 74 years	10 151	10 151
75 to 84 years	5 734	5 734
85 years and over	1 813	1 813
3 and 4 years	3 205	3 205
16 years and over	89 468	89 468
18 years and over	86 395	86 395
21 years and over	80 999	80 999
60 years and over	23 605	23 605
62 years and over	21 288	21 288
Median	35.1	35.1
Female	59 371	59 371
Under 5 years	3 775	3 775
5 to 9 years	4 003	4 003
10 to 14 years	3 751	3 751
15 to 19 years	3 992	3 992
20 to 24 years	3 797	3 797
25 to 34 years	8 949	8 949
35 to 44 years	8 491	8 491
45 to 54 years	5 941	5 941
55 to 64 years	5 962	5 962
65 to 74 years	5 744	5 744
75 to 84 years	3 629	3 629
85 years and over	1 337	1 337
3 and 4 years	1 602	1 602
16 years and over	47 076	47 076
18 years and over	45 552	45 552
21 years and over	43 056	43 056
60 years and over	13 876	13 876
62 years and over	12 617	12 617
Median	36.5	36.5
Male	55 222	55 222
Median age	33.7	33.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	114 593	114 593
In households	111 736	111 736
Householder	43 876	43 876
Family householder	31 444	31 444
Nonfamily householder	12 432	12 432
Living alone	10 581	10 581
Spouse	25 875	25 875
Child	34 505	34 505
Other relatives	3 391	3 391
Nonrelatives	4 089	4 089
Institutionalized persons	1 770	1 770
Other persons in group quarters	1 087	1 087
Persons per household	2.55	2.55
Persons per family	3.04	3.04
Persons 65 years and over	17 698	17 698
In households	16 687	16 687
Householder	11 424	11 424
Nonfamily householder	5 373	5 373
Living alone	5 188	5 188
Spouse	4 102	4 102
Other relatives	943	943
Nonrelatives	218	218
Institutionalized persons	937	937
Other persons in group quarters	74	74
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	31 444	31 444
With own children under 18 years	14 404	14 404
Number of own children under 18 years	26 201	26 201
Married-couple families	25 898	25 898
With own children under 18 years	11 365	11 365
Number of own children under 18 years	21 322	21 322
Female householder, no husband present	4 194	4 194
With own children under 18 years	2 380	2 380
Number of own children under 18 years	3 907	3 907
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	43 203	43 203
Never married	11 226	11 226
Now married, except separated	26 872	26 872
Separated	735	735
Widowed	1 283	1 283
Divorced	3 087	3 087
Females 15 years and over	47 842	47 842
Never married	9 506	9 506
Now married, except separated	26 667	26 667
Separated	962	962
Widowed	6 574	6 574
Divorced	4 133	4 133

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycamington County		Williamsport city, Lycamington County							
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
RACE											
White	118 710	118 710	31 933	3 485	2 441	5 660	5 588	3 104	2 396	822	2 348
Black	115 040	115 040	29 487	3 393	2 383	5 455	4 370	2 998	2 335	724	2 029
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2 816	2 816	2 143	37	24	182	1 169	3	51	88	305
Hispanic origin	2 19	2 19	66	6	3	10	17	3	—	3	6
Not of Hispanic origin	216	216	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	469	469	165	41	24	9	17	14	3	—	5
Chinese	462	462	164	41	24	9	17	14	3	—	5
Filipino	56	56	21	6	2	1	4	2	2	—	4
Japanese	92	92	27	8	1	2	5	4	—	—	—
Asian Indian	23	23	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	102	102	45	19	14	—	—	2	—	—	—
Vietnamese	133	133	49	7	5	3	5	3	1	—	2
Cambodian	18	18	8	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	36	36	8	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	—
Hawaiian	7	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	166	166	72	8	7	4	15	10	7	4	3
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
Hispanic origin (of any race)	118 710	118 710	31 933	3 485	2 441	5 660	5 588	3 104	2 396	822	2 348
Mexican	641	641	247	36	17	26	66	24	17	5	17
Puerto Rican	172	172	64	6	4	12	19	3	2	1	3
Cuban	224	224	93	10	7	6	39	9	6	2	3
Other Hispanic	34	34	14	1	—	2	2	7	2	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	211	211	76	19	6	6	6	5	7	3	13
Other race	118 069	118 069	31 686	3 449	2 424	5 634	5 522	3 080	2 379	817	2 331
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
White	118 710	118 710	31 933	3 485	2 441	5 660	5 588	3 104	2 396	822	2 348
Hispanic origin	115 040	115 040	29 487	3 393	2 383	5 455	4 370	2 998	2 335	724	2 029
Not of Hispanic origin	114 593	114 593	29 328	3 376	2 372	5 431	4 333	2 983	2 323	721	2 015
Black	2 816	2 816	2 143	37	24	182	1 169	79	51	88	305
Hispanic origin	37	37	23	3	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2 779	2 779	2 120	34	24	182	1 152	79	50	88	304
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	219	219	66	6	3	10	17	3	—	3	6
Hispanic origin	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	211	211	64	1	3	10	17	3	—	3	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	469	469	165	41	24	9	17	14	3	—	5
Hispanic origin	15	15	8	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	454	454	157	34	24	9	17	13	3	3	5
Other race	166	166	72	8	7	4	15	10	7	4	3
Hispanic origin	134	134	55	8	6	2	12	8	4	2	1
Not of Hispanic origin	32	32	17	—	1	2	3	2	3	2	2

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lyscaming County												
	Williamsport city, Lyscaming County—Can.		Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109
RACE													
All persons	2 738	3 351	2 306	1 247	3 228	5 979	5 860	4 026	5 736	7 139	2 580		
White	2 698	3 102	2 287	1 245	3 213	5 926	5 833	4 001	5 704	7 104	2 564		
Black	22	186	7	—	3	9	3	2	6	3	1		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	16	4	—	3	24	7	14	16	8	2		
American Indian	2	16	4	—	3	23	7	13	16	8	2		
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	33	1	1	8	17	17	8	10	17	11		
Asian	16	33	1	1	8	17	13	8	9	17	11		
Chinese	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Filipino	6	1	—	—	4	—	—	3	1	4	4		
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	2	4		
Korean	4	6	—	1	4	13	11	1	2	6	2		
Vietnamese	4	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Camboodian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pacific Islander	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—		
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—		
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—		
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other race	—	14	7	1	1	3	—	—	—	7	2		
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	2 738	3 351	2 306	1 247	3 228	5 979	5 860	4 026	5 736	7 139	2 580		
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	34	14	1	6	16	3	5	18	22	11		
Mexican	3	14	2	1	4	12	3	1	13	11	4		
Puerto Rican	—	11	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—		
Cuban	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Hispanic	2	9	5	—	1	3	—	4	5	7	7		
Not of Hispanic origin	2 733	3 317	2 292	1 246	3 222	5 963	5 857	4 021	5 718	7 117	2 569		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	2 738	3 351	2 306	1 247	3 228	5 979	5 860	4 026	5 736	7 139	2 580		
White	2 698	3 102	2 287	1 245	3 213	5 926	5 833	4 001	5 704	7 104	2 564		
Hispanic origin	5	34	14	1	6	16	3	5	17	15	6		
Not of Hispanic origin	2 693	3 081	2 281	1 245	3 208	5 912	5 830	3 997	5 687	7 089	2 558		
Black	22	186	7	—	3	9	3	2	6	3	1		
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	22	185	6	—	3	9	3	2	6	3	1		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	16	4	—	3	24	7	14	16	8	2		
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	2	16	4	—	3	24	7	14	15	8	2		
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	33	1	1	8	17	17	8	10	17	11		
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	16	33	1	1	8	16	17	8	10	16	8		
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lycoming County—Con.									
	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119
RACE										
All persons	4 983	5 771	4 873	7 597	1 722	1 201	6 496	7 091	3 148	5 794
White	4 964	5 601	4 791	7 541	1 710	1 197	6 431	6 560	3 129	5 752
Black	6	103	20	24	8	2	23	430	3	20
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	6	6	4	1	1	9	37	3	6
American Indian	2	6	6	4	1	1	9	36	3	6
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	56	53	26	—	1	29	17	13	10
Asian	9	56	53	26	—	1	29	16	13	10
Chinese	2	5	1	6	—	—	5	3	3	1
Filipino	2	10	19	6	—	—	7	2	7	4
Japanese	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	2	—	—
Asian Indian	—	24	14	8	—	—	2	2	—	—
Korean	5	8	15	6	—	1	4	6	3	1
Vietnamese	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	2	4	—	—	8	3	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	2	5	3	2	3	—	4	47	—	6
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	4 983	5 771	4 873	7 597	1 722	1 201	6 496	7 091	3 148	5 794
Hispanic origin (of any race)	14	26	19	11	6	12	13	187	3	7
Mexican	10	3	11	1	6	6	8	11	—	1
Puerto Rican	1	5	—	1	—	—	1	112	—	1
Cuban	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Other Hispanic	3	18	2	8	—	—	3	55	3	5
Not of Hispanic origin	4 969	5 745	4 854	7 586	1 716	1 189	6 483	6 904	3 145	5 787
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	4 983	5 771	4 873	7 597	1 722	1 201	6 496	7 091	3 148	5 794
White	4 964	5 601	4 791	7 541	1 710	1 197	6 431	6 560	3 129	5 752
Hispanic origin	12	23	14	9	4	12	9	126	3	6
Not of Hispanic origin	4 952	5 578	4 777	7 532	1 706	1 185	6 422	6 434	3 126	5 746
Black	6	103	20	24	8	2	23	430	3	20
Hispanic origin	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	6	102	20	24	8	2	23	418	3	20
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	6	6	4	1	1	9	37	3	6
Hispanic origin	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2	6	4	4	1	1	9	34	3	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	56	53	26	—	1	29	17	13	10
Hispanic origin	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	9	56	52	26	—	1	29	16	13	10
Other race	2	5	3	2	3	—	4	47	—	6
Hispanic origin	2	2	2	2	2	—	4	45	—	1
Not of Hispanic origin	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	5

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County				
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5
All housing units	49 580	49 580	13 326	1 426	958	2 242	2 611	987
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	44 949	44 949	12 588	1 395	920	2 139	2 451	926
Owner-occupied housing units	31 332	31 332	5 851	1 057	646	1 098	582	447
Percent of occupied housing units	69.7	69.7	46.5	75.8	70.2	51.3	23.7	48.3
White	31 022	31 022	5 645	1 043	636	1 077	467	445
Black	207	207	173	1	2	19	113	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	29	29	5	1	1	2	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	70	70	28	12	7	—	—	—
Other race	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	78	78	26	7	1	2	5	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	30 952	30 952	5 622	1 038	635	1 075	463	442
Renter-occupied housing units	13 617	13 617	6 737	338	274	1 041	1 869	479
White	12 959	12 959	6 161	322	266	1 007	1 573	449
Black	578	578	530	14	7	31	281	28
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	34	34	16	—	—	—	9	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	27	27	16	1	1	3	3	—
Other race	19	19	14	1	—	1	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	58	58	44	3	—	3	16	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	12 924	12 924	6 137	321	266	1 005	1 564	448
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	4 631	4 631	738	31	38	103	160	61
For sale only	260	260	59	7	4	6	4	18
For rent	643	643	335	10	11	57	68	28
Rented or sold, not occupied	277	277	69	6	6	2	23	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2 767	2 767	35	2	6	6	5	2
For migrant workers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	683	683	240	6	11	32	60	10
Boarded up	45	45	21	—	—	2	10	—
ROOMS								
1 room	624	624	424	—	4	3	211	9
2 rooms	1 121	1 121	559	7	5	31	233	20
3 rooms	3 459	3 459	1 549	56	32	186	496	126
4 rooms	7 389	7 389	1 819	153	55	282	388	128
5 rooms	10 287	10 287	1 882	227	67	333	352	132
6 rooms	13 080	13 080	3 984	436	240	914	197	359
7 rooms	6 611	6 611	1 479	242	195	271	239	97
8 or more rooms	7 009	7 009	1 630	305	360	222	239	97
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.9	5.8	4.4	5.7
Mean, all housing units	5.7	5.7	5.4	6.3	7.1	5.7	4.6	5.5
Median, occupied housing units	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.1	6.9	5.8	4.5	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.4	7.5	6.2	4.4	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.7	5.7	5.2	3.7	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	31 741	31 741	5 590	1 061	614	995	563	419
1, attached	3 234	3 234	2 274	124	144	608	389	182
2	2 998	2 998	1 442	98	95	284	249	163
3 or 4	2 355	2 355	1 429	68	51	239	335	112
5 to 9	1 852	1 852	1 160	59	35	73	415	56
10 to 19	1 180	1 180	584	8	7	10	193	9
20 to 49	276	276	156	—	—	—	65	24
50 or more	599	599	412	—	—	—	351	—
Mobile home or trailer	4 456	4 456	9	—	—	1	—	—
Other	889	889	270	8	12	32	51	22
Occupied housing units	44 949	44 949	12 588	1 395	920	2 139	2 451	926
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	10 832	10 832	3 944	346	219	508	1 078	302
2 persons	15 165	15 165	3 870	500	283	673	632	297
3 persons	7 942	7 942	2 065	241	165	437	335	125
4 persons	6 875	6 875	1 601	195	149	309	213	110
5 persons	2 870	2 870	712	82	75	145	103	61
6 or more persons	1 265	1 265	396	31	29	67	90	31
Median, occupied housing units	2.27	2.27	2.11	2.20	2.35	2.33	1.73	2.04
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.37	2.28	2.25	2.42	2.35	2.23	2.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.94	1.94	1.91	1.99	2.13	2.31	1.53	1.77
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	44 249	44 249	12 307	1 388	917	2 114	2 368	914
1.01 to 1.50	540	540	172	6	2	19	55	8
1.51 or more	160	160	109	1	1	6	28	4
Mean .....	.45	.45	.45	.39	.38	.45	.47	.44
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 130	23 130	5 078	977	576	949	467	379
Less than \$20,000	661	661	259	6	3	41	44	16
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5 261	5 261	1 769	138	41	426	228	151
\$40,000 to \$59,999	7 427	7 427	1 695	328	110	386	136	143
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5 298	5 298	689	232	142	80	43	55
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 344	2 344	234	86	74	10	13	8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 523	1 523	233	92	107	5	3	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	365	365	106	60	41	1	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	124	124	46	17	29	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	58	58	19	7	12	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	69	69	28	11	17	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	54 100	54 100	44 900	61 100	78 400	40 300	36 500	42 700
Mean (dollars)	62 000	62 000	55 700	78 400	104 500	41 800	39 700	44 600
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 086	13 086	6 678	332	269	1 034	1 858	474
Median contract rent (dollars)	255	255	248	285	314	252	228	263
Mean contract rent (dollars)	261	261	251	275	327	259	222	265
With meals included in rent	226	226	27	—	2	7	12	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)	417	417	650	—	875	791	573	280
No meals included in rent	12 204	12 204	6 490	321	258	1 002	1 820	462
No cash rent	656	656	161	11	9	25	26	9

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport city, Lycoming County—Con.					Remainder of Lycoming County		
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103
All housing units	1 057	538	1 040	1 094	1 373	1 362	1 532	1 265
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	1 000	426	947	1 057	1 327	812	494	1 133
Owner-occupied housing units	561	36	223	605	596	693	425	945
Percent of occupied housing units	56.1	8.5	23.5	57.2	44.9	85.3	86.0	83.4
White	554	35	202	597	589	690	425	945
Black	6	—	21	6	4	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	—	1	1	5	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	553	35	201	596	584	690	425	945
Renter-occupied housing units	439	390	724	452	731	119	69	188
White	419	354	650	444	677	117	69	187
Black	18	33	69	5	44	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	3	1	2	2	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	—	1	2	5	—	—	—
Other race	—	3	1	—	3	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	5	5	1	6	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	417	351	647	443	675	117	69	186
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	57	112	93	37	46	550	1 038	132
For sole only	6	—	3	3	8	6	8	3
For rent	12	88	35	8	18	2	9	15
Rented or sold, not occupied	17	6	—	—	6	11	2	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5	1	3	4	1	507	1 010	78
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	17	17	52	22	13	24	9	23
Boarded up	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room	20	73	102	—	2	3	7	8
2 rooms	31	144	69	8	11	22	45	18
3 rooms	99	135	216	74	129	56	135	62
4 rooms	166	87	167	128	265	249	292	268
5 rooms	201	45	118	156	251	341	387	325
6 rooms	334	31	235	471	469	275	305	283
7 rooms	123	5	63	137	130	200	157	135
8 or more rooms	83	18	70	120	116	216	204	166
Median, all housing units	5.5	2.9	4.3	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.4
Median, all housing units	5.3	3.2	4.4	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.6
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	3.0	4.3	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	2.9	3.6	5.5	4.5	5.7	5.3	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	588	28	247	530	545	991	1 289	836
1, attached	123	23	154	243	284	2	2	10
2	151	67	81	137	117	10	7	13
3 or 4	97	104	196	108	119	1	—	12
5 to 9	46	153	230	22	71	—	—	—
10 to 19	28	96	99	—	134	—	—	1
20 to 49	—	2	—	—	65	—	—	—
50 or more	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	1	5	2	244	222	361
Other	24	4	32	49	36	114	12	32
Occupied housing units	1 000	426	947	1 057	1 327	812	494	1 133
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	321	269	301	261	339	152	100	181
2 persons	307	106	296	338	438	263	200	349
3 persons	165	28	158	186	225	152	79	244
4 persons	121	13	112	171	208	153	80	221
5 persons	54	6	38	64	84	55	24	104
6 or more persons	32	4	42	37	33	37	11	34
Median, occupied housing units	2.08	1.50	2.08	2.29	2.24	2.47	2.23	2.65
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.27	1.61	2.16	2.24	2.24	2.44	2.23	2.66
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.76	1.50	2.06	2.39	2.24	2.79	2.31	2.60
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	978	410	868	1 045	1 305	792	487	1 114
1.01 to 1.50	17	9	28	9	19	15	6	18
1.51 or more	5	7	51	3	3	5	1	1
Mean .....	.45	.49	.55	.44	.46	.47	.43	.50
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	481	22	173	521	533	321	285	455
Less than \$20,000	40	7	43	41	18	20	7	19
\$20,000 to \$39,999	252	9	104	262	158	119	62	101
\$40,000 to \$59,999	171	5	19	174	223	117	79	184
\$60,000 to \$79,999	16	1	6	35	79	52	78	97
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2	—	—	6	35	7	32	40
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	—	—	19	5	24	13
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	1	2	1	1	3	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	35 900	30 000	27 500	36 800	46 800	43 200	58 400	51 800
Mean (dollars)	36 800	31 700	30 000	38 700	50 700	45 700	62 600	54 200
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	432	390	721	446	722	85	60	143
Median contract rent (dollars)	239	220	252	249	257	161	223	205
Mean contract rent (dollars)	251	229	267	248	260	176	236	210
With meals included in rent	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 063	—	413	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	411	388	711	414	703	64	47	119
No cash rent	19	2	9	32	19	21	13	24

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lycaming County—Con.							
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
All housing units	2 316	2 515	1 664	2 377	2 925	972	2 098	2 508
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	2 132	2 079	1 374	2 210	2 787	945	2 049	2 443
Owner-occupied housing units	1 811	1 824	1 210	1 742	2 066	861	1 541	1 828
Percent of occupied housing units	84.9	87.7	88.1	78.8	74.1	91.1	75.2	74.8
White	1 803	1 819	1 207	1 737	2 062	858	1 540	1 811
Black	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	2	—	4	2	1	—	13
Other race	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8	1	2	5	4	3	5	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 796	1 818	1 206	1 732	2 059	855	1 535	1 807
Renter-occupied housing units	321	255	164	468	721	84	508	615
White	320	253	162	465	718	84	505	581
Black	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	29
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3
Other race	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	320	253	162	464	717	83	504	581
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	184	436	290	167	138	27	49	65
For sale only	14	11	6	12	21	10	14	20
For rent	29	6	4	20	42	1	12	9
Rented or sold, not occupied	8	6	19	21	17	—	6	19
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	108	385	228	69	30	7	2	12
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	25	28	33	45	28	9	15	5
Boarded up	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room	8	8	18	3	30	3	10	4
2 rooms	21	19	33	41	27	2	21	12
3 rooms	80	73	49	160	172	33	79	98
4 rooms	452	374	246	366	463	217	235	323
5 rooms	633	608	392	518	614	258	490	559
6 rooms	520	620	459	559	708	180	648	643
7 rooms	285	364	235	372	427	136	320	387
8 or more rooms	317	449	232	358	484	143	295	482
Median, all housing units	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.9
Mean, all housing units	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.5	6.1	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.7	5.1	5.5	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	1 577	2 049	1 342	1 597	1 988	606	1 621	1 850
1, attached	13	14	10	39	75	3	104	256
2	51	33	6	142	168	13	174	75
3 or 4	27	2	2	71	97	5	100	65
5 to 9	3	—	—	62	114	—	25	145
10 to 19	—	—	—	64	63	—	44	89
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	628	391	272	352	385	344	—	9
Other	17	26	32	50	35	1	30	19
Occupied housing units	2 132	2 079	1 374	2 210	2 787	945	2 049	2 443
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	358	334	197	495	637	161	504	632
2 persons	692	703	441	756	971	333	788	1 017
3 persons	415	386	275	377	543	178	325	379
4 persons	434	417	267	366	415	180	297	274
5 persons	177	172	128	175	148	71	104	107
6 or more persons	56	67	66	41	73	22	31	34
Median, occupied housing units	2.54	2.51	2.68	2.31	2.28	2.44	2.16	2.08
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.61	2.51	2.69	2.39	2.38	2.43	2.23	2.13
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.25	2.49	2.63	1.91	1.86	2.46	1.92	1.87
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	2 096	2 046	1 338	2 191	2 753	933	2 036	2 434
1.01 to 1.50	32	30	31	19	28	10	8	9
1.51 or more	4	3	5	—	6	2	5	—
Mean	.49	.47	.49	.44	.43	.48	.41	.38
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 073	1 096	508	1 174	1 478	452	1 414	1 658
Less than \$20,000	30	14	31	20	30	1	9	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999	201	130	129	227	318	21	121	65
\$40,000 to \$59,999	339	289	169	456	453	105	478	401
\$60,000 to \$79,999	273	324	126	304	376	162	520	458
\$80,000 to \$99,999	134	174	32	102	166	75	181	347
\$100,000 to \$149,999	65	128	20	52	107	59	97	280
\$150,000 to \$199,999	24	33	1	12	16	16	4	68
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	4	—	1	7	8	3	17
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	4	—	—	4	2	—	6
\$300,000 or more	1	2	—	—	1	3	1	9
Median (dollars)	57 200	66 300	50 600	53 700	57 000	70 500	63 500	75 700
Mean (dollars)	63 200	73 400	52 700	58 700	62 700	82 600	66 300	84 400
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	280	208	109	446	682	69	498	597
Median contract rent (dollars)	251	208	221	259	259	260	297	319
Mean contract rent (dollars)	249	233	219	256	254	258	299	315
With meals included in rent	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	150	—	—	263	—	—	517
No meals included in rent	252	177	80	413	626	60	478	575
No cash rent	28	29	29	33	55	9	20	19

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lycoming County—Con.							
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119
All housing units	1 873	3 115	732	503	2 732	2 282	1 097	2 386
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 780	2 935	655	494	2 648	2 102	1 021	2 268
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 214	2 455	578	416	1 861	1 661	893	1 457
Percent of occupied housing units.....	68.2	83.6	88.2	84.2	70.3	79.0	87.5	64.2
White.....	1 201	2 442	574	414	1 859	1 655	889	1 446
Black.....	3	7	3	1	—	4	1	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	8	4	—	—	1	—	2	2
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	3	1	5	4	3	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 201	2 440	573	409	1 855	1 652	888	1 444
Renter-occupied housing units.....	566	480	77	78	787	441	128	811
White.....	561	478	76	78	772	437	128	807
Black.....	3	2	1	—	2	1	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Other race.....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	559	477	76	78	770	436	128	807
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	93	180	77	9	84	180	76	118
For sale only.....	11	21	7	3	9	5	3	17
For rent.....	34	47	1	—	29	33	2	13
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	16	19	2	—	—	7	12	30
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	15	70	64	2	7	92	43	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other vacant.....	17	23	3	4	39	43	15	55
Boarded up.....	2	5	—	—	1	1	1	8
ROOMS								
1 room.....	15	19	20	—	11	15	1	17
2 rooms.....	124	27	6	1	35	32	6	70
3 rooms.....	172	156	31	19	179	133	45	178
4 rooms.....	186	578	146	70	357	287	138	323
5 rooms.....	375	824	189	131	534	511	292	424
6 rooms.....	403	728	165	144	898	624	272	662
7 rooms.....	258	421	80	71	413	347	171	353
8 or more rooms.....	340	362	95	67	305	333	172	359
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8
Mean, all housing units.....	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.6	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.3	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 241	2 252	565	416	1 890	1 650	883	1 508
1, attached.....	25	56	2	13	202	66	6	62
2.....	26	104	15	42	254	102	23	298
3 or 4.....	45	67	4	19	168	61	5	185
5 to 9.....	23	57	—	—	68	51	—	136
10 to 19.....	158	15	—	—	55	25	—	82
20 to 49.....	43	—	—	—	51	26	—	—
50 or more.....	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	113	492	133	5	—	261	154	81
Other.....	12	74	13	8	44	40	26	34
Occupied housing units.....	1 780	2 935	655	494	2 648	2 102	1 021	2 268
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	523	574	117	115	679	395	125	609
2 persons.....	625	1 104	238	192	940	689	303	691
3 persons.....	261	559	135	86	459	398	217	409
4 persons.....	246	466	117	70	363	362	213	333
5 persons.....	97	168	36	25	152	162	104	149
6 or more persons.....	28	64	12	6	55	96	59	77
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.09	2.31	2.38	2.19	2.19	2.45	2.88	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.35	2.38	2.42	2.26	2.28	2.46	2.94	2.40
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50	1.80	2.06	1.70	1.88	2.42	2.50	1.92
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 761	2 902	647	492	2 634	2 051	995	2 240
1.01 to 1.50.....	16	30	8	2	12	45	23	26
1.51 or more.....	3	3	—	—	2	6	3	2
Mean.....	.41	.46	.46	.41	.42	.47	.51	.44
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	950	1 751	442	383	1 678	1 177	567	1 190
Less than \$20,000.....	8	36	9	9	28	50	12	62
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	105	293	80	89	450	339	99	543
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	176	569	164	142	661	406	185	365
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	254	485	127	101	330	243	168	131
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	164	242	44	31	135	85	64	55
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	136	110	14	10	67	43	34	26
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	41	14	2	1	7	9	2	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	24	2	2	—	—	2	2	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	21	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Median (dollars).....	74 400	59 100	55 700	52 000	49 600	48 800	58 000	39 700
Mean (dollars).....	92 800	62 500	58 900	54 700	54 300	53 300	61 900	45 500
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	544	459	62	77	783	408	98	800
Median contract rent (dollars).....	374	270	221	293	271	214	235	233
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	394	273	244	290	278	218	245	238
With meals included in rent.....	184	1	1	—	3	3	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	387	90	1 250	—	271	346	—	163
No meals included in rent.....	339	410	55	72	739	375	77	756
No cash rent.....	21	48	6	5	41	30	21	43

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County	Williamsport city, Lycoming County	Remainder of Lycoming County
	Williamsport, PA MSA	Total	Williamsport city	Tract 4
	43 981	43 981	11 806	2 042
Occupied housing units				
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	31 022	31 022	5 645	1 655
Percent of occupied housing units	70.5	70.5	47.8	79.1
Renter-occupied housing units	12 959	12 959	6 161	437
Percent of occupied housing units	29.5	29.5	52.2	20.9
ROOMS				
1 room	460	460	342	9
2 rooms	824	824	435	16
3 rooms	2 798	2 798	1 310	106
4 rooms	6 279	6 279	1 573	400
5 rooms	9 169	9 169	1 655	256
6 rooms	11 984	11 984	3 639	482
7 rooms	6 097	6 097	1 359	595
8 or more rooms	6 370	6 370	1 493	325
Median, occupied housing units	5.7	5.7	4.3	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	28 634	28 634	5 164	1 545
1, attached	2 862	2 862	1 996	400
2	2 719	2 719	1 276	288
3 or 4	2 077	2 077	1 207	92
5 to 9	1 567	1 567	946	53
10 to 19	1 010	1 010	489	321
20 to 49	230	230	131	47
50 or more	532	532	350	23
Mobile home or trailer	3 787	3 787	8	17
Other	563	563	239	30
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	10 604	10 604	3 750	392
2 persons	14 898	14 898	3 652	485
3 persons	7 745	7 745	1 909	522
4 persons	6 739	6 739	1 489	397
5 persons	2 794	2 794	662	361
6 or more persons	1 201	1 201	344	162
Median, occupied housing units	2.26	2.26	2.09	1.95
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.37	2.27	2.45
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.91	1.91	1.86	2.46
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	43 359	43 359	11 593	2 042
1.01 to 1.50	492	492	132	44
1.51 or more	130	130	81	6
Mean	.44	.44	.44	.47
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	22 866	22 866	4 888	1 172
Less than \$20,000	632	632	231	50
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5 165	5 165	1 683	339
\$40,000 to \$59,999	7 363	7 363	1 646	404
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5 275	5 275	683	241
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 323	2 323	226	84
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 508	1 508	104	43
\$150,000 to \$199,999	358	358	16	9
\$200,000 to \$249,999	122	122	46	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	54	54	16	—
\$300,000 or more	66	66	27	—
Median (dollars)	54 200	54 200	45 300	48 700
Mean (dollars)	62 100	62 100	56 000	53 200
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	12 445	12 445	6 114	404
Median contract rent (dollars)	256	256	248	224
Mean contract rent (dollars)	262	262	251	218
With meals included in rent	223	223	26	3
Median contract rent (dollars)	417	417	659	573
Mean contract rent (dollars)	11 574	11 574	5 933	371
No meals included in rent	648	648	155	30
No cash rent				

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA		Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County	Remainder of Lycoming County
	Total	Williamsport city	Total	Williamsport city	Tract 4	Tract 117
Occupied housing units	785	703	785	703	394	5
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	207	173	207	173	113	4
Percent of occupied housing units	26.4	24.6	26.4	24.6	28.7	80.0
Renter-occupied housing units	578	530	578	530	281	1
Percent of occupied housing units	73.6	75.4	73.6	75.4	71.3	20.0
ROOMS						
1 room	33	33	33	33	18	-
2 rooms	45	42	45	42	20	-
3 rooms	124	115	124	115	56	-
4 rooms	123	105	123	105	57	-
5 rooms	127	107	127	107	64	1
6 rooms	200	181	200	181	106	2
7 rooms	65	59	65	59	37	1
8 or more rooms	68	61	68	61	36	1
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	6.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached	239	206	239	206	131	5
1, attached	164	140	164	140	75	-
2	82	67	82	67	30	-
3	92	81	92	81	38	-
4	122	113	122	113	56	-
5 or 6	59	53	59	53	29	-
7 to 19	16	16	16	16	9	-
20 to 49	16	10	16	10	10	-
50 to 99	4	4	4	4	-	-
100 or more	16	12	16	12	6	-
Mobile home or trailer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person	191	175	191	175	108	1
2 persons	220	193	220	193	102	3
3 persons	167	149	167	149	83	1
4 persons	106	97	106	97	46	-
5 persons	50	41	50	41	26	-
6 or more persons	51	48	51	48	29	-
Median, occupied housing units	2.42	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.37	2.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.49	2.64	2.49	2.64	2.64	2.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.39	2.35	2.39	2.35	2.27	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less	720	643	720	643	362	5
1.01 to 1.50	39	35	39	35	20	-
1.51 or more	26	25	26	25	12	-
Mean	.59	.59	.59	.59	.57	.53
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	187	159	187	159	103	4
Less than \$20,000	29	28	29	28	18	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	85	80	85	80	53	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999	50	43	50	43	29	2
\$60,000 to \$79,999	12	4	12	4	2	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999	9	3	9	3	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2	-	2	-	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	33,800	30,900	33,800	30,900	31,100	62,500
Mean (dollars)	38,400	34,000	38,400	34,000	32,900	66,900
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	562	518	562	518	276	1
Median contract rent (dollars)	247	251	247	251	242	188
Mean contract rent (dollars)	239	242	239	242	227	187
With meals included in rent	1	1	1	1	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	413	413	413	413	-	-
No meals included in rent	555	511	555	511	272	1
No cash rent	6	6	6	6	4	-

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA		Lycoming County	
	97	97	97	97
Occupied housing units				
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	70	70		
Percent of occupied housing units	72.2	72.2		
Renter-occupied housing units	27	27		
Percent of occupied housing units	27.8	27.8		
ROOMS				
1 room	1	1		
2 rooms	6	6		
3 rooms	9	9		
4 rooms	8	8		
5 rooms	11	11		
6 rooms	14	14		
7 rooms	13	13		
8 or more rooms	35	35		
Median, occupied housing units	6.5	6.5		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.5	7.5		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.3	3.3		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	62	62		
1, attached	8	8		
2	8	8		
3 or 4	6	6		
5 to 9	3	3		
10 to 19	3	3		
20 to 49	1	1		
50 or more	1	1		
Mobile home or trailer	3	3		
Other	2	2		
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	19	19		
2 persons	18	18		
3 persons	17	17		
4 persons	22	22		
5 persons	15	15		
6 or more persons	6	6		
Median, occupied housing units	3.18	3.18		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.56	3.56		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.29	2.29		
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	91	91		
1.01 to 1.50	2	2		
1.51 or more	4	4		
Mean	.70	.70		
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	60	60		
Less than \$20,000	5	5		
\$20,000 to \$39,999	7	7		
\$40,000 to \$59,999	9	9		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	11	11		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	12	12		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	7	7		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	2		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4	4		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	3	3		
\$300,000 or more	96 700	96 700		
Median (dollars)	125 800	125 800		
Mean (dollars)				
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	27	27		
Median contract rent (dollars)	296	296		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	283	283		
With meals included in rent	—	—		
Median contract rent (dollars)	25	25		
No meals included in rent	2	2		
No cash rent				

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County
Occupied housing units -----	136	136
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	78	78
Percent of occupied housing units -----	57.4	57.4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	58	58
Percent of occupied housing units -----	42.6	42.6
ROOMS		
1 room -----	4	4
2 rooms -----	7	7
3 rooms -----	16	16
4 rooms -----	19	19
5 rooms -----	27	27
6 rooms -----	27	27
7 rooms -----	18	18
8 or more rooms -----	18	18
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.1	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.8	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1. detached -----	74	74
1. attached -----	12	12
2 -----	11	11
3 or 4 -----	8	8
5 to 9 -----	11	11
10 to 19 -----	5	5
20 to 49 -----	1	1
50 or more -----	2	2
Mobile home or trailer -----	8	8
Other -----	4	4
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	27	27
2 persons -----	45	45
3 persons -----	20	20
4 persons -----	20	20
5 persons -----	16	16
6 or more persons -----	8	8
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.41	2.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.46	2.46
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.35	2.35
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	124	124
1.01 to 1.50 -----	7	7
1.51 or more -----	5	5
Mean -----	.64	.64
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	63	63
Less than \$20,000 -----	2	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	10	10
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	23	23
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	12	12
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	10	10
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	53 100	53 100
Mean (dollars) -----	67 600	67 600
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	57	57
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	220	220
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	237	237
With meals included in rent -----	3	3
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	354	354
No meals included in rent -----	50	50
No cash rent -----	4	4

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA		Lycaming County	
	43 876	43 876	43 876	43 876
Occupied housing units				
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	30 952	30 952	30 952	30 952
Percent of occupied housing units	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5
Renter-occupied housing units	12 924	12 924	12 924	12 924
Percent of occupied housing units	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5
ROOMS				
1 room.....	456	456	456	456
2 rooms.....	820	820	820	820
3 rooms.....	2 789	2 789	2 789	2 789
4 rooms.....	6 266	6 266	6 266	6 266
5 rooms.....	9 147	9 147	9 147	9 147
6 rooms.....	11 963	11 963	11 963	11 963
7 rooms.....	6 079	6 079	6 079	6 079
8 or more rooms.....	6 356	6 356	6 356	6 356
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	28 573	28 573	28 573	28 573
2, detached	2 853	2 853	2 853	2 853
2, attached	2 712	2 712	2 712	2 712
3 or 4	2 074	2 074	2 074	2 074
5 to 9	1 561	1 561	1 561	1 561
10 to 19	1 005	1 005	1 005	1 005
20 to 49	229	229	229	229
50 or more	351	351	351	351
Mobile home or trailer	3	3	3	3
Other	359	359	359	359
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person.....	10 581	10 581	10 581	10 581
2 persons.....	14 862	14 862	14 862	14 862
3 persons.....	7 728	7 728	7 728	7 728
4 persons.....	6 724	6 724	6 724	6 724
5 persons.....	2 784	2 784	2 784	2 784
6 or more persons.....	1 197	1 197	1 197	1 197
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less.....	43 260	43 260	43 260	43 260
1.01 to 1.50	489	489	489	489
1.51 or more	127	127	127	127
Mean .....	.44	.44	.44	.44
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units				
Less than \$20,000.....	22 810	22 810	22 810	22 810
\$20,000 to \$29,999	5 135	5 135	5 135	5 135
\$30,000 to \$39,999	7 344	7 344	7 344	7 344
\$40,000 to \$49,999	2 313	2 313	2 313	2 313
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1 357	1 357	1 357	1 357
\$60,000 to \$69,999	121	121	121	121
\$70,000 to \$79,999	54	54	54	54
\$80,000 to \$89,999	66	66	66	66
\$90,000 to \$99,999	54 200	54 200	54 200	54 200
\$100,000 or more	62 100	62 100	62 100	62 100
Median (dollars).....				
Mean (dollars).....				
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units				
Less than \$20,000.....	12 410	12 410	12 410	12 410
\$20,000 to \$29,999	256	256	256	256
\$30,000 to \$39,999	262	262	262	262
\$40,000 to \$49,999	221	221	221	221
\$50,000 to \$59,999	418	418	418	418
\$60,000 to \$69,999	11 545	11 545	11 545	11 545
\$70,000 to \$79,999	644	644	644	644
\$80,000 to \$89,999				
\$90,000 to \$99,999				
\$100,000 or more				
Median contract rent (dollars).....				
Mean contract rent (dollars).....				
With meals included in rent				
Without meals included in rent				
No cash rent.....				

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Lycamington County		Williamsport city, Lycamington County							
Williamsport, PA MSA	Total	Williamsport city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8		
ANCESTRY												
All persons	118 710	31 933	3 459	2 467	5 660	5 588	3 057	2 443	844	2 326		
Ancestry specified	108 771	28 976	3 269	2 349	5 237	4 890	2 847	2 276	739	1 576		
Single ancestry	64 381	16 791	1 762	1 145	3 184	2 994	1 647	1 330	480	1 128		
Multiple ancestry	44 390	12 185	1 507	1 204	2 053	1 896	1 200	946	259	448		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	9 939	2 957	190	118	423	698	210	167	105	750		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	237 420	63 866	6 918	4 934	11 320	11 176	6 114	4 886	1 688	4 652		
Arab	218	51	—	24	8	—	13	—	—	—		
Austrian	251	111	13	25	9	38	6	6	—	—		
Belgian	31	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—		
Canadian	110	43	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—		
Czech	132	40	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—		
Donish	142	79	10	13	12	—	11	—	—	8		
Dutch	7 440	1 780	108	94	409	311	58	188	10	119		
English	14 369	3 229	463	316	517	404	389	200	57	116		
Finnish	84	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	29	—		
French (except Basque)	4 138	1 288	160	74	170	245	142	142	31	66		
French Canadian	400	94	6	—	41	15	4	—	—	7		
German	65 773	15 780	1 987	1 577	2 980	2 166	1 528	1 219	271	654		
Greek	174	60	9	12	6	6	6	14	—	—		
Hungarian	360	123	27	27	9	18	26	—	—	21		
Irish	19 006	5 765	589	537	1 161	1 019	619	411	134	337		
Italian	8 429	3 144	349	241	391	369	369	253	156	143		
Lithuanian	331	82	11	6	—	8	26	6	—	16		
Norwegian	267	72	50	—	22	—	—	—	—	—		
Polish	4 600	1 282	173	114	208	145	141	112	22	55		
Portuguese	87	21	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	7		
Romanian	58	17	—	—	—	—	5	—	12	—		
Russian	622	188	41	27	—	95	25	—	—	—		
Scotch-Irish	2 598	572	83	56	102	99	66	20	22	10		
Scottish	2 669	720	166	57	83	108	36	73	—	—		
Slovak	980	264	64	—	37	36	53	25	—	27		
Subsaharan African	57	27	—	—	—	—	10	—	9	8		
Swedish	1 726	501	61	59	63	54	81	70	11	25		
Swiss	684	130	18	36	—	23	13	22	—	—		
Ukrainian	284	72	27	—	6	9	22	—	—	—		
United States or American	4 732	882	72	14	216	102	104	108	78	32		
Welsh	2 380	633	82	90	177	33	54	39	33	37		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	43	29	—	6	—	8	15	—	—	—		
Yugoslavian	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other ancestries	91 205	25 937	2 234	1 468	4 572	5 683	2 238	1 828	797	2 909		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South American	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chilean	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Colombian	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lyncam County											
	Williamsport city, Lyncam County—Con.											
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	
ANCESTRY												
All persons.....	2 738	3 351	2 306	1 247	3 224	5 991	5 860	4 009	5 753	7 139	2 580	
Ancestry specified.....	2 596	3 197	2 029	1 168	3 010	5 572	5 501	3 601	5 284	6 448	2 482	
Single ancestry.....	1 237	1 884	999	698	1 929	3 251	2 915	2 415	3 132	3 539	1 539	
Multiple ancestry.....	1 359	1 313	1 030	470	1 081	2 321	2 586	1 186	2 152	2 733	943	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	142	154	277	79	214	419	359	408	469	691	98	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported.....	5 476	6 702	4 612	2 494	6 448	11 982	11 720	8 018	11 506	14 278	5 160	
Arab.....	—	—	4	—	2	—	9	2	6	8	—	
Austrian.....	—	14	3	3	12	2	14	11	9	13	—	
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	—	—	
Canadian.....	6	5	—	—	—	2	10	2	5	—	—	
Czech.....	—	—	3	—	—	4	7	—	10	20	5	
Danish.....	—	—	3	—	3	—	9	2	—	7	—	
Derish.....	258	178	200	97	184	351	403	325	384	552	209	
English.....	401	394	346	177	366	901	879	552	716	1 000	333	
Finnish.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	—	16	28	—	
French (except Basque).....	158	100	184	16	143	251	151	119	192	193	109	
French Canadian.....	—	21	20	—	4	16	23	9	27	36	8	
German.....	1 599	1 799	1 195	681	1 995	3 697	3 682	2 256	3 374	4 083	1 507	
Greek.....	—	7	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	
Hungarian.....	11	—	5	9	2	14	19	9	14	9	19	
Irish.....	348	610	402	193	401	821	1 100	466	875	1 185	414	
Italian.....	436	437	108	69	143	238	242	143	255	364	147	
Lithuanian.....	9	—	9	2	—	36	26	—	20	15	—	
Norwegian.....	—	—	—	—	10	46	8	10	12	20	11	
Polish.....	234	78	46	31	106	154	246	92	157	207	77	
Portuguese.....	8	—	—	6	7	—	—	3	4	7	—	
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	2	11	—	
Russian.....	—	—	—	4	2	10	24	8	30	4	70	
Scotch-Irish.....	44	70	72	43	44	188	122	45	122	104	102	
Scotch.....	103	94	36	56	31	110	179	53	139	219	27	
Slovak.....	11	11	20	6	25	32	52	17	42	62	11	
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	
Swedish.....	40	37	25	54	48	63	84	38	50	112	24	
Swiss.....	12	6	15	12	7	8	15	15	27	27	16	
Ukrainian.....	8	—	7	—	—	16	4	5	5	23	14	
United States or American.....	8	148	117	61	240	296	248	326	323	361	117	
Welsh.....	47	41	62	28	63	135	107	33	159	111	42	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries.....	1 624	2 584	1 673	906	2 503	4 355	3 828	3 341	4 312	5 356	1 806	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colambian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lyscoming County—Con.									
	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119
ANCESTRY										
All persons.....	4 983	5 713	4 873	7 647	1 722	1 201	6 496	7 091	3 148	5 794
Ancestry specified.....	4 732	5 381	4 175	6 976	1 594	1 137	6 127	6 296	2 950	5 332
Single ancestry.....	2 709	3 177	2 660	4 147	1 004	748	3 265	4 255	1 863	3 169
Multiple ancestry.....	2 023	2 204	1 515	2 829	590	389	2 862	2 041	1 087	2 163
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	251	332	698	671	128	64	369	795	198	462
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS										
Total ancestries reported.....	9 966	11 426	9 746	15 294	3 444	2 402	12 992	14 182	6 296	11 588
Arab.....	9	21	39	13	—	11	33	19	2	24
Austrian.....	7	8	17	—	—	—	10	3	—	—
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	—	10	3	—	—	—	15	6	—	—
Danish.....	—	9	5	—	3	2	8	10	—	—
Dutch.....	282	159	8	16	127	45	404	—	2	2
English.....	1 008	906	230	497	156	139	706	529	176	506
French.....	—	—	619	916	—	—	—	515	265	640
French (except Basque).....	120	203	16	227	53	70	211	220	4	—
German.....	16	15	—	29	23	—	50	17	11	2
Greek.....	3 056	2 845	2 382	4 259	990	728	3 924	3 622	2 241	3 476
Hungarian.....	—	8	—	32	—	2	30	15	4	—
Irish.....	689	25	30	16	—	15	34	10	2	—
Italian.....	403	1 050	575	1 210	225	114	1 141	928	423	1 029
Lithuanian.....	15	728	273	468	103	93	785	162	182	192
Norwegian.....	8	32	41	9	9	4	—	2	9	—
Polish.....	183	396	186	34	—	—	18	8	—	—
Portuguese.....	—	—	11	539	95	89	289	152	123	—
Romanian.....	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	—	57	35	25	—	—	35	43	—	67
Scotch-Irish.....	131	186	121	152	12	4	223	126	37	123
Scottish.....	182	146	102	219	46	39	149	56	156	156
Slovak.....	47	10	93	94	16	13	48	33	24	71
Subsaharan African.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Swedish.....	59	54	69	169	42	19	107	69	52	87
Swiss.....	36	84	45	33	—	9	62	37	10	60
Ukrainian.....	9	—	33	16	—	7	18	22	4	29
United States or American.....	156	—	—	—	81	30	185	402	100	249
Welsh.....	132	102	140	316	23	20	164	118	54	121
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	102	87	186	—	4	—	10	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	3 365	4 143	4 281	5 662	1 296	899	4 163	6 624	2 393	4 362
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County				
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	118 710	118 710	31 933	3 459	2 467	5 660	5 588	3 057
Native	117 576	117 576	31 566	3 411	2 379	5 617	5 564	3 042
Foreign born	1 134	1 134	367	48	88	43	24	15
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	112	112	46	6	—	8	—	7
Persons 5 years and over	110 511	110 511	29 471	3 200	2 308	5 141	5 111	2 907
In linguistically isolated households	208	208	58	6	—	20	—	7
Speak a language other than English	3 402	3 402	1 141	92	128	102	208	87
Do not speak English "very well"	972	972	321	28	19	26	48	26
Speak Spanish	939	939	259	29	48	32	100	—
Do not speak English "very well"	280	280	83	17	13	6	34	—
Linguistically isolated	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	189	189	89	5	—	—	26	—
Do not speak English "very well"	58	58	24	—	—	—	4	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	27 909	27 909	8 543	781	610	1 330	1 447	1 298
Preprimary school	1 782	1 782	634	73	68	136	151	20
Public school	1 117	1 117	411	38	45	98	70	5
Elementary or high school	19 956	19 956	5 163	552	423	909	984	342
Public school	18 928	18 928	4 773	478	379	898	893	223
College	6 171	6 171	2 746	156	119	285	312	936
Public college	4 439	4 439	1 767	100	84	256	271	157
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	77 533	77 533	19 520	2 349	1 621	3 550	3 352	1 467
Less than 9th grade	6 609	6 609	1 589	109	37	295	278	139
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 181	13 181	3 815	240	102	695	707	257
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31 880	31 880	7 202	705	460	1 500	1 285	532
Some college, no degree	10 602	10 602	2 987	413	295	544	540	248
Associate degree	5 725	5 725	1 373	262	106	190	257	100
Bachelor's degree	6 374	6 374	1 656	355	366	220	209	122
Graduate or professional degree	3 162	3 162	898	265	255	106	76	69
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.5	74.5	72.3	85.1	91.4	72.1	70.6	73.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.3	12.3	13.1	26.4	38.3	9.2	8.5	13.0
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	342	342	377	197	510	530	523	85
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 515	1 515	1 558	1 484	1 383	1 572	1 544	1 172
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 050	2 050	2 127	1 836	2 152	2 444	2 447	2 064
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	110 511	110 511	29 471	3 200	2 308	5 141	5 111	2 907
Same house	67 543	67 543	15 159	1 915	1 389	2 755	2 369	1 213
Different house in United States	42 623	42 623	14 173	1 285	900	2 337	2 731	1 663
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 920	12 920	7 027	737	443	1 543	1 059	588
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15 814	15 814	2 103	263	206	331	348	172
Different MSA/PMSA	9 297	9 297	3 555	234	202	292	1 013	604
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4 592	4 592	1 488	51	49	171	311	299
Abroad	345	345	139	—	19	49	11	31
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	64 474	64 474	31 933	3 459	2 467	5 660	5 588	3 057
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	44 914	44 914	19 994	2 814	1 747	4 207	2 586	1 497
Rural population	54 236	54 236	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	22 261	22 261	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	1 739	1 739	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	51 838	51 838	12 848	1 577	1 082	2 272	2 000	1 229
Car, truck, or van	46 641	46 641	10 502	1 418	980	1 928	1 518	829
Drove alone	39 506	39 506	8 568	1 268	839	1 544	1 161	624
Carpooled	7 135	7 135	1 934	150	141	384	357	205
Public transportation (including taxicab)	871	871	697	43	13	138	188	39
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	835	835	681	36	13	138	179	39
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	2 578	2 578	1 340	83	67	178	233	332
Other means	364	364	122	10	7	5	29	7
Worked at home	1 384	1 384	187	23	15	23	32	22
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.09	1.11	1.06	1.08	1.12	1.14	1.16
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.6	16.6	13.1	13.2	10.3	12.9	13.6	11.3
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 736	3 736	685	56	24	125	93	35
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	11 721	11 721	2 508	248	136	498	394	186
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	14 377	14 377	3 284	594	384	540	414	341
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7 665	7 665	2 103	336	290	357	347	172
All other times	12 955	12 955	4 081	320	233	729	720	473
Worked in MSA of residence	47 452	47 452	12 151	1 500	998	2 187	1 864	1 162
Williamsport city	23 471	23 471	8 495	1 073	748	1 472	1 289	818
Muncy borough	1 943	1 943	113	29	7	29	8	12
Montoursville borough	3 278	3 278	518	79	40	98	92	30
Remainder of Lycoming County	18 760	18 760	3 025	319	203	588	475	302
Worked outside MSA of residence	4 386	4 386	697	77	84	85	136	67
Lock Haven city	313	313	34	—	—	9	—	8
Avis borough	224	224	22	—	13	—	—	—
Remainder of Clinton County	411	411	10	—	6	—	—	4
Milton borough	262	262	34	—	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Northumberland County	421	421	59	—	—	7	11	10
Lewisburg borough	171	171	33	14	—	19	—	—
Remainder of Union County	445	445	138	23	20	17	13	6
Montour County	196	196	35	—	—	6	8	11
Blossburg borough	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Tioga County	188	188	11	7	—	—	—	—
Bradford County	141	141	27	—	—	—	27	—
Berwick borough	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Calumet County	293	293	40	6	—	9	—	6
Luzerne County	67	67	22	5	—	—	17	—
Sullivan County	69	69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potter County	25	25	8	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	1 109	1 109	224	17	39	18	60	22

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport city, Lycoming County—Con.					Remainder of Lycoming County		
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 443	844	2 326	2 738	3 351	2 306	1 247	3 224
Native	2 416	832	2 311	2 708	3 286	2 293	1 247	3 212
Foreign born	27	12	15	30	65	13	—	12
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	6	7	12	3	—	4
Persons 5 years and over	2 248	821	2 172	2 523	3 040	2 168	1 176	2 964
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	6	7	12	8	—	4
Speak a language other than English	67	27	113	144	173	56	21	62
Do not speak English "very well"	24	—	62	35	53	10	—	34
Speak Spanish	6	—	11	16	17	11	—	20
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	13
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	8	—	—	50	6	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	530	148	887	686	826	490	235	720
Preprimary school	34	3	54	51	44	22	5	27
Public school	24	3	43	41	44	12	5	27
Elementary or high school	439	82	257	523	652	415	195	607
Public school	403	75	257	515	652	406	194	587
College	57	63	576	112	130	53	35	86
Public college	49	63	570	107	110	46	29	72
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 600	574	1 201	1 753	2 053	1 501	881	1 997
Less than 9th grade	215	88	93	194	141	212	85	173
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	409	195	390	415	405	277	130	353
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	527	166	409	715	903	736	382	925
Some college, no degree	277	45	195	194	236	127	76	263
Associate degree	46	80	63	107	162	74	77	120
Bachelor's degree	77	—	51	89	167	55	78	115
Graduate or professional degree	49	—	—	39	39	20	53	48
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.0	50.7	59.8	65.3	73.4	67.4	75.6	73.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.9	—	4.2	7.3	10.0	5.0	14.9	8.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	500	214	451	237	543	389	378	438
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 341	1 291	1 825	1 547	1 945	1 717	1 465	1 780
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 942	1 652	1 789	1 881	2 249	2 338	1 656	2 024
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 248	821	2 172	2 523	3 040	2 168	1 176	2 964
Same house	1 398	329	868	1 460	1 463	1 586	817	2 030
Different house in United States	850	480	1 304	1 046	1 577	579	359	925
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	479	236	429	677	836	84	24	128
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	151	67	85	242	238	203	139	554
Different MSA/PMSA	131	106	496	82	395	188	121	128
Not in an MSA/PMSA	89	71	294	45	108	104	75	115
Abroad	—	12	—	17	—	3	—	9
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	2 443	844	2 326	2 738	3 351	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 841	190	1 056	2 024	2 032	—	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	2 306	1 247	3 224
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	661	431	1 234
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	121	21	112
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 025	341	811	1 166	1 345	908	523	1 455
Car, truck, or van	802	228	553	1 017	1 229	797	472	1 368
Drove alone	680	179	423	786	1 064	573	378	1 162
Carpooled	122	49	130	231	165	224	94	206
Public transportation (including taxicab)	77	51	82	26	40	2	—	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	77	51	82	26	40	—	—	4
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Walked	134	41	142	80	50	28	12	24
Other means	—	21	13	18	12	10	6	16
Worked at home	12	—	21	25	14	71	33	40
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.08	1.19	1.12	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.9	15.4	14.3	14.6	13.9	29.0	24.9	21.1
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	69	21	97	37	128	88	29	118
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	270	48	144	344	240	298	129	425
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	250	52	116	257	336	191	159	361
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	141	29	77	164	190	68	68	132
All other times	283	191	356	339	437	192	105	379
Worked in MSA of residence	959	319	771	1 110	1 281	634	395	1 282
Williamsport city	673	204	508	802	908	254	131	643
Muncy borough	16	—	—	5	7	—	—	6
Mantauville borough	40	18	43	60	18	31	8	48
Remainder of Lycoming County	230	97	220	243	348	349	256	585
Worked outside MSA of residence	66	22	40	56	64	274	128	173
Lack Haven city	—	—	9	8	—	3	29	47
Avis borough	—	—	—	9	—	1	17	30
Remainder of Clinton County	—	—	—	—	—	3	42	51
Milton borough	7	—	—	10	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Northumberland County	14	—	—	8	9	5	—	2
Lewisburg borough	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Remainder of Union County	21	11	—	12	15	—	—	2
Mantau County	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	4
Blossburg borough	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Remainder of Tioga County	—	—	—	—	4	114	2	—
Bradford County	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—
Berwick borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Columbia County	—	—	10	9	—	—	2	—
Luzerne County	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Sullivan County	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Patton County	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	19	11	13	—	25	34	32	33

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lycoming County—Can.							
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	5 991	5 860	4 009	5 753	7 139	2 580	4 983	5 713
Native	5 961	5 821	3 989	5 723	7 084	2 556	4 939	5 611
Foreign born	30	39	20	30	55	24	44	102
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	14
Persons 5 years and over	5 485	5 484	3 722	5 349	6 710	2 361	4 717	5 450
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	31
Speak a language other than English	88	100	51	113	111	111	51	181
Do not speak English "very well"	41	31	6	27	35	34	7	45
Speak Spanish	41	14	10	43	52	41	—	38
Do not speak English "very well"	34	8	—	11	22	11	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	8	—	5	11	—	—	17
Do not speak English "very well"	—	4	—	—	9	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 483	1 488	950	1 362	1 512	609	1 024	1 304
Preprimary school	132	104	66	85	59	59	49	84
Public school	60	50	52	29	21	21	24	53
Elementary or high school	1 082	1 129	791	1 054	1 271	471	753	917
Public school	1 043	1 092	768	1 015	1 231	458	753	857
College	269	255	93	223	182	79	222	303
Public college	198	199	75	189	150	49	170	181
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	3 759	3 778	2 526	3 710	4 836	1 616	3 551	4 198
Less than 9th grade	280	271	373	315	506	101	183	222
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	711	572	465	592	785	164	393	486
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 732	1 566	1 219	1 619	2 041	762	1 624	1 457
Some college, no degree	407	544	188	487	547	229	440	851
Associate degree	276	316	133	232	299	186	353	258
Bachelor's degree	257	356	97	322	448	126	342	585
Graduate or professional degree	96	153	51	143	210	48	216	339
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.6	77.7	66.8	75.6	73.3	83.6	83.8	83.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.4	13.5	5.9	12.5	13.6	10.8	15.7	22.0
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	407	216	478	339	355	322	164	315
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 544	1 397	1 704	1 390	1 485	1 554	1 125	919
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 994	2 071	2 239	2 005	1 964	2 132	1 857	1 897
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	5 485	5 484	3 722	5 349	6 710	2 361	4 717	5 450
Same house	3 579	3 800	2 702	3 370	4 428	1 434	3 302	3 143
Different house in United States	1 894	1 671	1 014	1 963	2 268	927	1 406	2 307
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	422	306	26	92	343	200	168	872
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 056	902	645	1 256	1 269	495	809	782
Different MSA/PMSA	316	318	199	432	358	139	292	583
Not in an MSA/PMSA	100	145	144	183	298	93	137	70
Abroad	12	13	6	16	14	—	9	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	1 475	—	—	—	2 682	—	4 983	5 713
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 128	—	—	—	2 098	—	4 231	4 660
Rural population	4 516	5 860	4 009	5 753	4 457	2 580	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 498	1 870	765	3 430	2 526	1 292	—	—
On farms	238	141	425	101	146	10	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 828	2 849	1 748	2 629	3 318	1 356	2 339	2 270
Car, truck, or van	2 614	2 676	1 571	2 407	2 991	1 293	2 117	2 130
Drove alone	2 195	2 319	1 515	1 998	2 672	1 176	1 858	1 918
Carpooled	419	357	256	409	319	117	259	212
Public transportation (including taxicab)	9	16	5	7	—	—	55	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	9	16	3	—	—	—	49	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—
Walked	92	53	36	90	186	16	108	66
Other means	23	9	16	18	3	—	23	17
Worked at home	90	95	120	107	138	47	36	51
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.3	21.5	25.4	18.3	14.9	17.5	14.6	13.3
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	170	183	284	287	423	63	95	78
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	796	729	491	516	623	316	414	430
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	739	880	345	748	959	398	792	785
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	350	405	118	329	388	199	531	540
All other times	683	557	390	642	787	333	471	386
Worked in MSA of residence	2 634	2 670	1 409	2 427	3 085	1 244	2 255	2 123
Williamsport city	1 484	1 178	547	428	547	465	1 034	1 168
Muncy borough	14	53	221	334	838	59	43	8
Mantauerville borough	121	510	93	191	184	252	595	114
Remainder of Lycoming County	1 015	929	934	1 474	1 516	468	583	833
Worked outside MSA of residence	194	179	339	202	233	112	84	147
Lack Haven city	4	2	3	—	—	10	8	7
Avis borough	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Clinton County	42	7	2	3	—	—	—	9
Millton borough	13	8	13	16	50	19	8	—
Remainder of Northumberland County	4	18	25	33	78	29	27	9
Lewisburg borough	8	6	6	11	1	—	—	13
Remainder of Union County	48	12	14	14	32	5	7	19
Mantou County	4	7	28	16	22	—	22	—
Blossburg borough	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Tioga County	11	3	4	2	—	11	—	8
Bradford County	23	9	5	—	—	—	—	—
Berwick borough	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Columbia County	—	9	151	19	13	14	—	19
Luzerne County	—	—	8	7	2	—	—	7
Sullivan County	—	11	30	9	2	—	6	—
Patter County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	33	87	47	68	33	24	6	56

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lycoming County—Con.							
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 873	7 647	1 722	1 201	6 496	7 091	3 148	5 794
Native	4 776	7 603	1 716	1 194	6 439	6 987	3 122	5 737
Foreign born	97	44	6	7	57	104	26	57
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	4	11	—	—	—	16	6	4
Persons 5 years and over	4 616	7 116	1 621	1 122	6 053	6 668	2 888	5 370
In linguistically isolated households	4	11	—	—	—	49	33	6
Speak a language other than English	237	144	30	27	146	500	100	132
Do not speak English "very well"	26	38	6	8	31	166	63	43
Speak Spanish	36	34	11	10	57	222	20	20
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	2	2	8	61	10	9
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	14	—	—	10	4	8	17
Do not speak English "very well"	—	2	—	—	10	4	5	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	739	1 523	380	233	1 430	1 703	857	1 324
Preprimary school	89	81	26	15	118	50	40	37
Public school	55	42	20	10	80	38	27	26
Elementary or high school	516	1 107	288	168	1 001	1 246	688	1 094
Public school	469	1 090	271	159	961	1 167	569	1 065
College	134	335	66	50	311	407	129	193
Public college	102	270	64	42	244	337	95	160
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	3 655	5 252	1 177	867	4 393	4 771	1 843	3 702
Less than 9th grade	544	400	105	70	228	432	184	336
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	467	839	267	139	691	1 015	294	726
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 126	2 433	523	353	1 805	2 085	823	1 467
Some college, no degree	426	676	104	117	770	653	209	501
Associate degree	313	462	92	75	385	256	158	287
Bachelor's degree	521	320	70	85	370	198	115	258
Graduate or professional degree	258	122	16	28	144	132	60	127
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.3	76.4	68.4	75.9	79.1	69.7	74.1	71.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.3	8.4	7.3	13.0	11.7	6.9	9.5	10.4
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	62	257	276	136	258	385	308	464
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 277	1 415	1 268	1 591	1 496	1 853	1 739	1 581
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 825	1 774	1 972	1 575	1 890	2 514	2 270	2 067
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 616	7 116	1 621	1 122	6 053	6 668	2 888	5 370
Same house	2 512	4 745	1 227	810	3 809	3 883	2 122	3 085
Different house in United States	2 051	2 371	392	310	2 223	2 750	755	2 285
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	820	991	140	118	768	206	96	89
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	745	830	206	121	958	853	454	1 434
Different MSA/PMSA	245	356	30	61	386	1 200	112	278
Not in an MSA/PMSA	241	194	16	10	111	491	93	484
Abroad	53	—	2	2	21	35	11	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	2 025	3 613	—	1 201	6 496	—	—	4 353
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	714	3 021	—	963	5 332	—	—	2 773
Rural population	2 848	4 034	1 722	—	—	7 091	3 148	1 441
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 175	1 753	989	—	—	2 555	1 170	912
On farms	22	41	5	—	—	192	137	27
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 003	3 661	831	563	2 952	2 672	1 509	2 576
Car, truck, or van	1 933	3 481	792	537	2 746	2 511	1 418	2 285
Drove alone	1 745	3 012	657	478	2 473	2 028	1 176	1 805
Carpooled	188	469	135	59	273	483	242	480
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	27	—	4	34	—	2	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	27	—	4	34	—	2	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	26	42	17	8	98	59	30	247
Other means	6	27	5	5	33	15	8	2
Worked at home	38	84	17	9	41	87	51	42
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.06	1.06	1.11	1.10	1.13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.2	15.8	16.9	13.1	12.8	19.8	22.9	17.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	46	313	57	21	126	356	133	181
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	409	905	223	113	600	609	437	750
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	753	1 006	234	198	834	614	419	678
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	319	538	118	90	656	326	116	271
All other times	438	815	182	132	695	680	353	654
Worked in MSA of residence	1 910	3 473	777	539	2 806	2 184	1 342	2 112
Williamsport city	1 049	2 221	446	302	1 578	550	621	716
Muncy borough	37	35	7	7	12	125	6	25
Montoursville borough	139	104	37	30	162	93	38	10
Remainder of Lycoming County	685	1 113	287	200	1 054	1 416	677	1 361
Worked outside MSA of residence	93	188	54	24	146	488	167	464
Lock Haven city	4	11	4	2	8	—	22	115
Avis borough	—	25	—	—	—	—	38	87
Remainder of Clinton County	—	26	—	—	—	19	28	159
Milton borough	16	5	4	3	9	47	13	3
Remainder of Northumberland County	6	—	2	—	9	98	7	—
Lewisburg borough	15	—	2	4	8	—	—	—
Remainder of Union County	—	12	2	2	17	121	1	—
Montour County	5	10	4	—	8	30	—	—
Blossburg borough	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—
Remainder of Tioga County	16	—	—	2	—	—	4	—
Bradford County	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	9
Berwick borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Columbia County	—	—	—	—	—	22	2	2
Luzerne County	—	3	—	2	—	11	—	—
Sullivan County	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Pottersville	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	31	74	27	4	80	76	51	89

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County				
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over -----	92 181	92 181	24 729	2 624	1 898	4 301	4 274	2 615
In labor force -----	56 439	56 439	14 417	1 712	1 132	2 527	2 327	1 366
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	61.2	61.2	58.3	65.2	59.6	58.8	54.4	52.2
Civilian labor force -----	56 347	56 347	14 389	1 704	1 132	2 519	2 327	1 366
Employed -----	52 566	52 566	13 018	1 615	1 082	2 293	2 025	1 258
Unemployed -----	3 781	3 781	1 371	89	50	226	302	108
Percent of civilian labor force -----	6.7	6.7	9.5	5.2	4.4	9.0	13.0	7.9
Not in labor force -----	35 742	35 742	10 312	912	766	1 774	1 947	1 249
Institutionalized persons -----	2 420	2 420	305	32	—	110	—	13
Enrolled in school -----	5 033	5 033	2 057	109	119	245	352	610
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	15 174	15 174	4 168	441	383	672	798	378
Females 16 years and over -----	48 470	48 470	13 311	1 439	1 040	2 360	2 472	1 307
In labor force -----	25 251	25 251	6 665	771	511	1 168	1 159	634
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	52.1	52.1	50.1	53.6	49.1	49.5	46.9	48.5
Civilian labor force -----	25 247	25 247	6 665	771	511	1 168	1 159	634
Employed -----	23 862	23 862	6 168	736	501	1 089	1 004	606
Unemployed -----	1 385	1 385	497	35	10	79	155	28
Percent of civilian labor force -----	5.5	5.5	7.5	4.5	2.0	6.8	13.4	4.4
With own children under 6 years -----	6 667	6 667	2 079	255	151	481	296	105
In labor force -----	4 076	4 076	1 156	151	73	266	152	93
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	8 195	8 195	1 903	224	170	321	383	127
In labor force -----	6 270	6 270	1 392	159	145	244	267	97
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	9 606	9 606	2 867	325	189	624	499	175
All parents present in household in labor force -----	5 653	5 653	1 478	166	88	333	220	153
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	19 168	19 168	4 736	550	398	761	905	307
All parents present in household in labor force -----	13 191	13 191	2 948	324	265	483	567	221
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	6 789	6 789	2 281	119	128	319	375	476
Not enrolled in school -----	1 521	1 521	453	13	14	89	66	38
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	514	514	161	—	—	28	10	13
Not high school graduate -----	657	657	192	—	—	61	22	13
Employed -----	331	331	108	—	—	44	22	7
Unemployed -----	73	73	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force -----	253	253	76	—	—	17	—	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	52 566	52 566	13 018	1 615	1 082	2 293	2 025	1 258
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	4 701	4 701	1 114	256	145	187	151	66
Professional specialty occupations -----	5 572	5 572	1 487	312	302	142	188	167
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 631	1 631	377	51	44	51	28	74
Sales occupations -----	5 338	5 338	1 359	158	131	294	208	168
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	8 457	8 457	2 067	304	160	286	289	245
Private household occupations -----	109	109	45	—	—	—	—	17
Protective service occupations -----	722	722	194	32	19	22	33	23
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	5 852	5 852	1 870	148	127	357	327	180
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 100	1 100	106	4	15	8	42	25
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	6 489	6 489	1 354	131	52	268	195	128
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	6 312	6 312	1 533	87	26	348	306	80
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	2 519	2 519	486	63	29	84	96	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	3 764	3 764	1 026	69	32	246	162	63
Construction -----	3 104	3 104	641	46	36	110	93	75
Manufacturing -----	15 687	15 687	3 340	314	161	627	533	185
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	2 933	2 933	557	94	13	81	143	20
Wholesale and retail trade -----	10 916	10 916	2 919	285	172	623	403	266
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	2 787	2 787	746	135	90	144	81	85
Business and repair services -----	1 660	1 660	503	78	31	98	103	38
Professional and related services -----	11 008	11 008	3 275	539	478	437	415	475
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	52 566	52 566	13 018	1 615	1 082	2 293	2 025	1 258
Private wage and salary workers -----	43 819	43 819	11 154	1 276	846	1 993	1 770	1 103
Government workers -----	5 097	5 097	1 278	243	154	201	179	122
Local government workers -----	2 714	2 714	826	148	101	154	96	87
Self-employed workers -----	3 349	3 349	565	96	82	99	76	33
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	62 421	62 421	16 359	1 832	1 325	2 809	2 616	1 875
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	48 661	48 661	12 337	1 338	1 003	2 185	1 901	1 350
50 to 52 weeks -----	35 133	35 133	8 426	1 115	630	1 546	1 322	654
40 to 49 weeks -----	4 859	4 859	1 192	134	154	197	162	141
27 to 39 weeks -----	3 081	3 081	797	34	53	171	124	102
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	7 013	7 013	1 887	234	218	309	322	171
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	72 644	72 644	19 734	2 005	1 463	3 444	3 393	2 212
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	2 613	2 613	899	37	37	222	185	93
With a mobility limitation -----	1 505	1 505	636	23	18	158	131	79
In labor force -----	337	337	168	4	—	29	26	29
With a self-care limitation -----	1 808	1 808	530	18	19	128	105	43
With a work disability -----	6 426	6 426	2 273	167	65	378	570	249
In labor force -----	2 584	2 584	784	99	25	83	158	116
Prevented from working -----	3 236	3 236	1 288	52	32	264	368	120
No work disability -----	66 218	66 218	17 461	1 838	1 398	3 066	2 823	1 963
In labor force -----	52 048	52 048	13 172	1 467	1 055	2 379	2 104	1 238
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	17 025	17 025	4 662	579	435	739	881	390
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	3 273	3 273	1 111	127	32	120	327	114
With a mobility limitation -----	2 548	2 548	887	91	26	106	240	105
With a self-care limitation -----	1 848	1 848	585	60	26	52	204	49
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers -----	4 674	4 674	1 282	153	84	229	240	103
Mean family income (dollars) -----	18 872	18 872	15 771	26 184	28 356	15 380	9 476	18 048
1 worker -----	9 162	9 162	2 501	282	189	475	359	139
Mean family income (dollars) -----	29 594	29 594	26 975	75 550	46 806	17 231	11 224	24 626
2 or more workers -----	18 607	18 607	3 964	592	401	783	552	310
Mean family income (dollars) -----	42 042	42 042	39 566	49 538	65 763	35 593	33 960	34 205

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport city, Lycoming County—Con.					Remainder of Lycoming County		
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 825	770	1 914	2 080	2 428	1 779	997	2 399
In labor force	1 134	383	1 081	1 279	1 476	1 000	577	1 616
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.1	49.7	56.5	61.5	60.8	56.2	57.9	67.4
Civilian labor force	1 134	383	1 081	1 279	1 464	1 000	577	1 611
Employed	1 044	341	848	1 172	1 340	925	535	1 487
Unemployed	90	42	233	107	124	75	42	124
Percent of civilian labor force	7.9	11.0	21.6	8.4	8.5	7.5	7.3	7.7
Not in labor force	691	387	833	801	952	779	420	783
Institutionalized persons	—	133	17	—	—	32	—	—
Enrolled in school	42	30	311	140	99	89	37	121
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	348	69	235	375	469	268	197	304
Females 16 years and over	998	304	843	1 159	1 389	879	495	1 204
In labor force	504	141	453	635	689	385	239	685
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.5	46.4	53.7	54.8	49.6	43.8	48.3	56.9
Civilian labor force	504	141	453	635	689	385	239	682
Employed	466	131	373	598	664	363	216	628
Unemployed	38	10	80	37	25	22	23	54
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	7.1	17.7	5.8	3.6	5.7	9.6	7.9
With own children under 6 years	187	37	131	154	282	133	57	199
In labor force	86	12	72	96	155	71	30	126
With own children 6 to 17 years only	119	25	62	221	251	173	83	257
In labor force	88	15	35	182	160	111	63	199
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	258	23	179	258	337	164	78	304
All parents present in household in labor force	114	5	76	162	161	83	41	187
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	380	62	216	504	653	389	191	614
All parents present in household in labor force	188	32	108	402	358	220	133	415
Persons 16 to 19 years	77	83	347	152	205	158	64	192
Not enrolled in school	13	58	67	25	70	46	19	59
Unemployed or not in labor force	4	24	47	5	30	18	8	16
Not high school graduate	4	28	44	—	20	23	12	21
Employed	4	12	12	—	7	9	6	11
Unemployed	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	4
Not in labor force	—	16	24	—	13	10	6	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 044	341	848	1 172	1 340	925	535	1 487
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	77	—	26	88	118	37	52	79
Professional specialty occupations	87	13	38	94	144	44	81	112
Technicians and related support occupations	33	10	—	67	19	14	29	47
Sales occupations	59	28	113	82	118	43	44	108
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	160	31	111	210	271	84	54	250
Private household occupations	7	—	6	8	7	—	2	2
Protective service occupations	12	6	—	10	37	6	—	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	171	62	180	143	175	139	71	133
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	—	—	—	6	89	6	54
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	151	56	132	96	145	162	88	243
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	161	89	119	164	153	151	54	229
Transportation and material moving occupations	52	29	13	57	41	83	28	101
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	68	17	110	153	106	73	26	113
Construction	74	22	58	62	65	52	49	109
Manufacturing	309	87	242	461	421	326	131	554
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	38	46	32	29	61	77	24	115
Wholesale and retail trade	273	79	231	265	322	210	129	244
Finance, insurance, and real estate	46	20	45	13	87	23	17	54
Business and repair services	41	12	55	33	14	17	17	61
Professional and related services	198	37	139	260	297	113	136	244
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 044	341	848	1 172	1 340	925	535	1 487
Private wage and salary workers	941	319	752	1 006	1 148	737	423	1 239
Government workers	64	13	51	122	129	58	60	135
Local government workers	34	7	31	93	75	30	21	63
Self-employed workers	35	9	45	32	58	128	45	104
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 204	547	1 154	1 378	1 619	1 103	642	1 739
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	910	410	872	1 122	1 246	861	497	1 435
50 to 52 weeks	693	260	405	947	1 077	635	336	997
40 to 49 weeks	53	39	102	115	95	87	67	139
27 to 39 weeks	57	56	92	39	69	54	27	102
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	142	52	136	129	174	110	87	156
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 435	568	1 639	1 660	1 915	1 457	790	2 062
With a mobility or self-care limitation	65	57	86	65	52	68	23	59
With a mobility limitation	27	50	67	38	45	47	14	33
In labor force	4	13	33	23	7	3	4	10
With a self-care limitation	55	21	67	35	39	37	19	45
With a work disability	194	101	185	186	178	152	57	169
In labor force	79	34	80	70	40	35	17	86
Prevented from working	99	67	81	95	110	102	27	68
No work disability	1 241	467	1 454	1 475	1 737	1 305	733	1 893
In labor force	1 013	349	985	1 397	1 597	943	552	1 497
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	390	69	258	420	501	290	207	332
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76	8	76	141	90	62	22	48
With a mobility limitation	56	8	67	117	71	46	13	44
With a self-care limitation	53	—	28	61	52	32	15	18
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	83	14	87	98	191	97	68	108
Mean family income (dollars)	10 035	5 090	8 744	18 426	14 159	11 568	14 978	19 439
1 worker	250	55	198	254	300	198	94	274
Mean family income (dollars)	22 617	25 170	18 926	20 518	18 930	23 388	28 130	21 406
2 or more workers	287	87	108	380	464	344	226	560
Mean family income (dollars)	30 829	20 211	26 608	35 021	36 932	35 916	42 505	41 086

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lyncam County—Can.							
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	4 433	4 416	2 994	4 387	5 601	1 909	4 034	4 672
In labor force	3 109	3 036	1 900	2 829	3 557	1 400	2 577	2 371
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.1	68.8	63.5	64.5	63.5	73.3	63.9	50.7
Civilian labor force	3 104	3 030	1 899	2 825	3 548	1 400	2 577	2 371
Employed	2 895	2 882	1 768	2 657	3 365	1 374	2 386	2 293
Unemployed	209	148	131	168	183	26	191	78
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	4.9	6.9	5.9	5.2	1.9	7.4	3.3
Not in labor force	1 324	1 380	1 094	1 558	2 044	509	1 457	2 301
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	119
Enrolled in school	234	225	148	216	229	48	145	257
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	495	515	441	733	983	203	826	1 345
Females 16 years and over	2 274	2 237	1 488	2 322	2 937	973	2 196	2 682
In labor force	1 403	1 348	797	1 326	1 588	623	1 193	1 107
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.7	60.3	53.6	57.1	54.1	64.0	54.3	41.3
Civilian labor force	1 403	1 348	797	1 326	1 588	623	1 193	1 107
Employed	1 304	1 301	759	1 260	1 538	616	1 110	1 065
Unemployed	99	47	38	66	50	7	83	42
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	3.5	4.8	5.0	3.1	1.1	7.0	3.8
With own children under 6 years	375	314	238	309	348	164	258	234
In labor force	259	198	142	196	231	119	166	123
With own children 6 to 17 years only	490	514	314	482	522	206	303	423
In labor force	392	418	232	380	379	145	255	331
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	588	463	349	466	503	276	321	345
All parents present in household in labor force	395	280	194	279	314	199	198	166
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 100	1 145	756	1 037	1 193	467	725	846
All parents present in household in labor force	793	832	512	718	756	358	546	567
Persons 16 to 19 years	336	360	231	324	336	110	213	273
Not enrolled in school	88	72	50	61	44	30	38	35
Unemployed or not in labor force	38	32	15	21	17	17	15	11
Not high school graduate	56	38	24	27	8	9	11	27
Employed	25	15	18	10	8	7	11	16
Unemployed	6	6	4	4	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	25	17	6	13	—	12	—	11
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 895	2 882	1 768	2 657	3 365	1 374	2 386	2 293
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	245	256	75	222	291	109	275	458
Professional specialty occupations	244	338	124	289	388	91	373	373
Technicians and related support occupations	76	67	45	87	89	38	81	78
Sales occupations	293	336	136	281	441	190	291	312
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	462	432	203	437	503	291	421	407
Private household occupations	8	5	5	6	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	13	49	6	56	63	14	53	37
Service occupations, except protective and household	290	305	146	238	324	73	236	255
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	102	102	143	50	98	44	—	16
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	402	386	270	288	382	181	296	164
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	379	264	309	390	403	159	130	78
Transportation and material moving occupations	161	135	125	118	130	61	77	57
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	220	207	181	195	253	123	153	58
Construction	212	280	130	131	160	124	104	114
Manufacturing	878	695	697	895	1 150	408	554	453
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	211	146	122	124	183	73	130	89
Wholesale and retail trade	593	661	264	558	766	347	557	538
Finance, insurance, and real estate	86	142	53	136	124	89	151	196
Business and repair services	107	96	55	73	57	56	54	66
Professional and related services	566	551	250	471	583	174	638	675
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 895	2 882	1 768	2 657	3 365	1 374	2 386	2 293
Private wage and salary workers	2 372	2 263	1 394	2 156	2 724	1 223	2 018	1 874
Government workers	287	371	149	316	333	89	295	219
Local government workers	175	166	69	169	172	16	149	107
Self-employed workers	220	231	195	168	277	62	49	183
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 280	3 265	2 081	3 058	3 923	1 485	2 823	2 592
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 564	2 584	1 652	2 320	3 129	1 199	2 166	1 966
50 to 52 weeks	1 934	1 901	1 118	1 692	2 212	909	1 507	1 495
40 to 49 weeks	241	238	185	251	423	143	257	163
27 to 39 weeks	188	151	130	184	177	30	123	120
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	391	340	204	417	436	130	396	311
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 885	3 809	2 499	3 562	4 426	1 655	3 082	3 081
With a mobility or self-care limitation	126	113	94	110	195	72	51	128
With a mobility limitation	47	57	59	63	91	22	37	72
In labor force	8	7	9	7	12	—	7	18
With a self-care limitation	105	82	61	70	154	58	22	83
With a work disability	334	315	215	287	479	128	131	219
In labor force	165	145	81	122	202	35	68	65
Prevented from working	138	132	99	141	241	79	48	118
Not a work disability	3 551	3 494	2 284	3 275	3 947	1 527	2 951	2 862
In labor force	2 895	2 801	1 768	2 619	3 221	1 314	2 383	2 186
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	543	601	494	821	1 108	254	952	1 472
With a mobility or self-care limitation	98	84	98	187	240	34	150	218
With a mobility limitation	70	70	67	142	177	29	111	160
With a self-care limitation	73	45	61	110	147	16	114	142
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	175	140	136	221	236	78	209	445
Mean family income (dollars)	15 719	17 626	16 777	17 968	17 763	18 099	21 599	32 580
1 worker	434	452	289	467	584	173	513	500
Mean family income (dollars)	24 638	33 584	22 418	25 579	28 954	26 229	28 719	58 067
2 or more workers	1 125	1 090	718	964	1 222	499	854	830
Mean family income (dollars)	38 869	42 401	37 760	41 281	42 713	43 129	43 663	54 116

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lycoming County—Con.							
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	4 059	6 045	1 379	971	5 109	5 596	2 268	4 404
In labor force	2 117	3 930	902	596	3 197	2 883	1 604	2 821
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.2	65.0	65.4	61.4	62.6	51.5	70.7	64.1
Civilian labor force	2 117	3 930	899	596	3 197	2 869	1 604	2 804
Employed	2 030	3 690	833	566	3 008	2 702	1 541	2 611
Unemployed	87	240	66	30	189	167	63	193
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	6.1	7.3	5.0	5.9	5.8	3.9	6.9
Not in labor force	1 942	2 115	477	375	1 912	2 713	664	1 583
Institutionalized persons	642	14	—	—	—	1 250	—	—
Enrolled in school	106	236	74	51	210	220	123	207
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	768	952	179	206	999	612	235	745
Females 16 years and over	2 253	3 046	691	522	2 731	2 760	1 133	2 336
In labor force	907	1 702	374	276	1 432	1 252	649	1 300
Percent of females 16 years and over	40.3	55.9	54.1	52.9	52.4	45.4	57.3	55.7
Civilian labor force	907	1 702	373	276	1 432	1 252	649	1 300
Employed	864	1 629	355	265	1 363	1 186	636	1 236
Unemployed	43	73	18	11	69	66	13	64
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.0	4.8	5.3	2.0	4.9
With own children under 6 years	205	329	83	56	438	315	199	334
In labor force	138	234	48	43	231	197	135	233
With own children 6 to 17 years only	262	504	128	81	433	469	255	393
In labor force	207	400	98	54	351	372	194	297
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	319	566	111	90	523	472	292	509
All parents present in household in labor force	224	387	63	59	264	295	203	344
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	538	1 168	266	156	975	1 141	685	1 040
All parents present in household in labor force	375	932	193	110	654	852	508	769
Persons 16 to 19 years	207	323	113	44	319	375	216	314
Not enrolled in school	83	74	27	6	95	112	45	84
Unemployed or not in labor force	35	20	9	—	27	21	12	38
Not high school graduate	25	33	11	—	28	23	11	68
Employed	7	20	2	—	8	14	6	30
Unemployed	—	11	8	—	6	2	—	14
Not in labor force	18	2	1	—	14	7	5	24
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 030	3 690	833	566	3 008	2 702	1 541	2 611
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	339	291	79	82	231	187	103	176
Professional specialty occupations	330	319	54	76	326	152	124	247
Technicians and related support occupations	67	105	33	20	197	76	33	72
Sales occupations	264	263	68	57	299	263	111	179
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	303	693	134	115	587	318	269	427
Private household occupations	—	2	—	—	7	1	4	21
Protective service occupations	16	37	6	3	36	92	11	15
Service occupations, except protective and household	197	403	82	37	364	297	108	284
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	47	14	2	21	74	60	67
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	194	550	132	78	328	459	231	301
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	135	473	131	48	311	475	217	443
Transportation and material moving occupations	69	325	32	10	117	120	87	197
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	111	182	68	38	184	188	183	182
Construction	122	166	56	46	152	230	140	86
Manufacturing	482	1 257	295	160	848	998	558	1 008
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	93	290	48	42	238	130	92	149
Wholesale and retail trade	438	664	136	97	569	489	250	487
Finance, insurance, and real estate	184	217	30	27	219	102	71	120
Business and repair services	69	125	37	20	80	71	32	54
Professional and related services	531	723	151	145	650	356	246	530
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 030	3 690	833	566	3 008	2 702	1 541	2 611
Private wage and salary workers	1 663	3 077	697	461	2 585	2 210	1 311	2 238
Government workers	244	291	78	60	286	276	115	157
Local government workers	159	166	42	37	110	102	64	71
Self-employed workers	109	295	55	43	103	193	110	214
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 349	4 166	951	661	3 453	3 790	1 712	2 989
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 858	3 213	733	567	2 782	3 120	1 349	2 329
50 to 52 weeks	1 399	2 533	559	396	2 160	2 214	1 009	1 701
40 to 49 weeks	138	276	70	70	209	302	137	271
27 to 39 weeks	147	134	33	40	168	217	80	179
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	270	492	132	63	323	366	184	318
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 551	4 970	1 170	747	3 984	3 659	2 004	3 517
With a mobility or self-care limitation	53	155	61	21	165	93	23	104
With a mobility limitation	32	81	44	12	37	53	13	55
In labor force	5	25	23	—	17	7	3	4
With a self-care limitation	37	138	44	16	156	58	14	79
With a work disability	99	396	119	46	284	309	108	306
In labor force	43	162	56	22	144	161	52	139
Prevented from working	40	214	57	22	121	124	41	136
No work disability	2 452	4 574	1 051	701	3 700	3 350	1 896	3 211
In labor force	1 981	3 661	820	560	2 939	2 657	1 523	2 556
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	866	1 061	206	224	1 125	673	264	870
With a mobility or self-care limitation	79	170	46	41	217	143	55	170
With a mobility limitation	69	122	33	32	164	120	39	153
With a self-care limitation	25	105	34	28	98	78	37	85
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	209	334	67	55	313	203	78	220
Mean family income (dollars)	23 986	17 898	15 991	14 649	20 543	17 841	15 350	16 123
1 worker	297	604	146	91	500	452	213	480
Mean family income (dollars)	47 315	30 391	28 242	28 196	29 366	30 685	27 310	21 730
2 or more workers	723	1 353	308	218	1 098	1 029	572	910
Mean family income (dollars)	52 283	47 303	46 553	44 166	37 962	39 500	42 904	38 514

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County				
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	44 994	44 994	12 512	1 321	992	2 153	2 382	890
Less than \$5,000	2 437	2 437	1 285	20	9	205	390	32
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 942	4 942	2 012	107	67	321	633	94
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 750	4 750	1 552	89	99	243	312	147
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 836	9 836	2 792	304	218	479	484	231
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 567	8 567	1 996	210	130	462	257	170
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 376	8 376	1 702	246	180	285	182	153
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 369	4 369	757	205	137	120	104	53
\$75,000 to \$99,999	904	904	227	51	94	22	11	10
\$100,000 or more	813	813	189	89	58	16	9	—
Median (dollars)	25 552	25 552	20 290	31 216	31 705	21 625	12 400	22 465
Mean (dollars)	30 376	30 376	25 681	45 896	45 684	23 792	17 593	25 395
Families	32 443	32 443	7 747	1 027	674	1 487	1 151	552
Median income (dollars)	30 461	30 461	25 299	36 024	39 737	25 013	16 757	25 174
Males 15 years and over, with income	41 626	41 626	10 711	1 165	847	1 850	1 646	1 194
Median income (dollars)	18 318	18 318	15 140	22 464	24 909	15 544	11 890	9 259
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.8	51.8	45.6	57.0	49.8	47.7	44.8	33.3
Median income (dollars)	24 147	24 147	21 586	28 523	32 353	20 420	19 391	21 759
Females 15 years and over, with income	41 433	41 433	11 672	1 315	903	2 018	2 283	1 164
Median income (dollars)	8 880	8 880	8 006	11 056	12 704	7 944	6 911	5 986
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.4	32.4	30.3	34.3	23.0	32.9	25.6	22.0
Median income (dollars)	15 636	15 636	14 942	18 203	19 063	13 500	15 817	15 333
Per capita income (dollars)	11 714	11 714	10 276	17 308	18 521	9 165	7 977	8 171
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	44 994	44 994	12 512	1 321	992	2 153	2 382	890
With earnings	34 765	34 765	9 337	1 060	775	1 670	1 613	676
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 865	30 865	26 306	42 138	45 194	23 867	19 897	25 451
With Social Security income	14 558	14 558	4 039	449	324	653	850	271
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 968	7 968	7 461	8 675	8 231	7 472	6 021	9 691
With public assistance income	3 165	3 165	1 404	85	19	279	565	69
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 744	3 744	3 670	5 403	4 400	3 949	3 275	4 250
With retirement income	7 815	7 815	1 976	214	203	366	290	160
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 364	6 364	5 752	8 335	8 202	4 642	3 189	6 568
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	35 188	35 188	31 564	53 202	55 785	26 615	21 763	28 778
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 845	33 845	27 649	47 181	54 411	22 155	16 539	26 869
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 345	36 345	35 510	58 444	57 027	31 252	28 888	30 226
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 356	38 356	37 702	57 328	61 731	31 573	30 133	30 227
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 051	39 051	36 494	51 360	62 966	29 595	28 341	28 013
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 800	37 800	38 734	62 350	60 639	33 174	31 758	31 961
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 729	18 729	14 979	20 768	28 754	16 108	10 239	22 425
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 557	12 557	9 933	18 992	17 405	11 760	5 716	18 980
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 044	27 044	24 407	23 508	40 103	25 700	21 563	24 359
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	32 443	32 443	7 747	1 027	674	1 487	1 151	552
Householder worked in 1989	25 256	25 256	5 682	798	536	1 080	808	409
With related children under 18 years	15 786	15 786	4 118	512	325	790	689	254
With related children under 5 years	6 282	6 282	1 924	211	127	454	275	112
Married-couple families	26 692	26 692	5 510	906	554	968	639	437
Householder worked in 1989	21 381	21 381	4 306	729	463	736	511	331
With related children under 18 years	12 285	12 285	2 657	443	260	447	329	192
With related children under 5 years	4 898	4 898	1 214	170	101	236	135	89
Female householder, no husband present	4 439	4 439	1 853	89	108	404	459	89
Householder worked in 1989	2 839	2 839	1 109	59	61	251	252	59
With related children under 18 years	2 825	2 825	1 292	54	59	290	336	41
With related children under 5 years	1 075	1 075	611	32	26	176	116	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	16 346	16 346	6 699	316	372	999	1 800	492
Nonfamily householder	12 551	12 551	4 765	294	318	666	1 231	338
65 years and over	5 663	5 663	1 907	145	142	207	591	155
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	115 024	115 024	30 618	3 427	2 451	5 514	5 530	2 193
Persons under 18 years	29 372	29 372	7 874	890	619	1 445	1 488	490
Related children under 18 years	29 148	29 148	7 748	890	600	1 402	1 459	490
Related children 5 to 17 years	21 074	21 074	5 351	631	441	893	1 013	346
Persons 65 years and over	17 025	17 025	4 662	579	435	739	881	390
Persons 75 years and over	6 727	6 727	1 942	237	222	285	370	196
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	2 717	2 717	1 269	37	20	294	357	40
Percent below poverty level	8.4	8.4	16.4	3.6	3.0	19.8	31.0	7.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 534	1 534	737	21	12	154	221	22
With related children under 18 years	2 159	2 159	1 096	28	20	256	324	27
With related children under 5 years	1 126	1 126	612	12	14	167	121	17
Married-couple families	1 174	1 174	378	17	6	83	76	29
Householder worked in 1989	742	742	243	11	6	44	57	17
With related children under 18 years	740	740	270	17	6	52	50	22
With related children under 5 years	428	428	189	6	6	38	22	17
Female householder, no husband present	1 416	1 416	845	16	14	190	281	11
Householder worked in 1989	707	707	459	10	6	96	164	5
With related children under 18 years	1 328	1 328	802	11	14	190	274	5
With related children under 5 years	642	642	404	6	8	115	99	—
Unrelated individuals	4 134	4 134	2 291	41	36	398	684	77
Nonfamily householder	2 584	2 584	1 352	24	16	225	474	25
65 years and over	1 210	1 210	500	15	—	70	177	25
Persons	13 180	13 180	6 465	171	107	1 355	1 753	240
Percent below poverty level	11.5	11.5	21.1	5.0	4.4	24.6	31.7	10.9
Persons under 18 years	4 836	4 836	2 425	67	58	581	620	79
Related children under 18 years	4 623	4 623	2 303	67	43	538	591	79
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 029	3 029	1 464	49	19	353	373	49
Persons 65 years and over	1 693	1 693	610	24	—	89	198	28
Persons 75 years and over	916	916	322	15	—	44	113	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 413	5 413	3 232	37	19	588	1 033	63
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	18 523	18 523	8 597	279	166	1 726	2 247	498
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	38 359	38 359	13 973	637	488	2 560	3 525	978

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport city, Lycoming County—Con.					Remainder of Lycoming County		
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 012	393	1 002	1 035	1 332	816	497	1 143
Less than \$5,000	112	74	267	47	129	70	19	52
\$5,000 to \$9,999	135	81	194	146	234	98	50	109
\$10,000 to \$14,999	160	67	133	165	137	105	72	117
\$15,000 to \$24,999	283	74	227	243	249	158	116	274
\$25,000 to \$34,999	152	72	68	180	295	187	86	201
\$35,000 to \$49,999	141	25	89	184	217	122	79	247
\$50,000 to \$74,999	29	—	16	49	44	60	47	102
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	8	15	16	8	12	24
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	6	11	8	16	17
Median (dollars)	17 250	12 944	11 031	21 745	21 563	23 562	24 315	25 707
Mean (dollars)	20 492	15 391	15 180	25 157	23 731	25 720	30 122	30 363
Families	620	156	393	732	955	639	388	942
Median income (dollars)	23 529	18 000	17 120	25 000	24 967	26 505	28 214	27 813
Males 15 years and over, with income	804	437	919	854	995	853	493	1 141
Median income (dollars)	13 826	9 125	6 993	17 338	18 574	14 930	16 699	18 780
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.0	39.1	22.0	51.4	55.3	49.8	50.7	56.1
Median income (dollars)	19 167	15 750	15 577	21 662	23 305	20 960	24 821	24 583
Females 15 years and over, with income	796	259	695	1 016	1 223	679	394	981
Median income (dollars)	7 368	7 225	7 695	9 269	8 073	6 367	7 574	8 805
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.5	34.4	29.2	39.7	32.5	30.9	21.8	35.9
Median income (dollars)	12 319	11 563	10 313	14 326	15 470	12 164	14 375	14 045
Per capita income (dollars)	8 414	8 300	6 606	9 747	9 413	9 107	11 909	10 702
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 012	393	1 002	1 035	1 332	816	497	1 143
With earnings	790	284	733	773	963	616	358	947
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 010	18 134	14 126	26 636	25 828	27 067	32 225	30 509
With Social Security income	348	110	244	378	412	247	186	291
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 220	5 050	6 154	7 739	8 382	7 086	7 991	8 178
With public assistance income	80	58	184	99	166	84	18	73
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 971	2 291	3 845	3 458	3 606	3 412	3 363	3 408
With retirement income	208	32	123	173	207	150	125	137
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 692	3 836	10 664	4 968	4 696	7 073	6 641	6 411
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	24 734	20 602	18 783	27 767	26 722	28 338	34 198	32 880
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 996	21 501	12 931	26 637	23 354	29 501	31 263	29 408
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 455	19 926	24 041	28 813	30 783	27 316	35 949	36 643
Married-couple families (dollars)	27 037	22 277	25 208	30 682	32 019	29 433	35 605	35 227
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 411	23 055	23 122	31 477	32 706	31 540	32 954	33 371
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 540	21 652	26 473	29 980	31 416	27 576	37 107	37 041
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 692	9 092	8 335	17 674	13 108	16 116	22 001	20 663
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 653	5 700	5 241	15 197	8 304	12 015	18 365	10 371
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 440	12 000	18 917	21 390	28 465	20 901	24 797	35 772
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	620	156	393	732	955	639	388	942
Householder worked in 1989	451	134	215	551	700	480	291	764
With related children under 18 years	353	67	191	384	553	324	153	502
With related children under 5 years	174	42	109	133	287	120	44	197
Married-couple families	435	137	212	533	689	557	354	779
Householder worked in 1989	334	121	135	397	549	429	271	646
With related children under 18 years	242	61	80	264	339	278	136	387
With related children under 5 years	108	36	27	108	204	107	42	159
Female householder, no husband present	143	13	137	155	256	52	23	116
Householder worked in 1989	84	7	67	123	146	28	16	76
With related children under 18 years	83	6	111	103	209	34	10	77
With related children under 5 years	54	6	82	25	78	9	2	26
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	455	298	1 115	378	474	232	117	272
Nonfamily householder	392	237	609	303	377	177	109	201
65 years and over	170	69	100	141	187	96	53	94
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 439	711	2 283	2 723	3 347	2 253	1 231	3 213
Persons under 18 years	655	91	401	762	1 033	576	274	923
Related children under 18 years	655	85	395	762	1 010	568	274	921
Related children 5 to 17 years	460	62	249	553	703	434	209	661
Persons 65 years and over	390	69	258	420	501	290	207	332
Persons 75 years and over	155	25	69	178	205	86	74	126
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	92	28	139	82	180	71	19	96
Percent below poverty level	14.8	17.9	35.4	11.2	18.8	11.1	4.9	10.2
Householder worked in 1989	58	14	70	67	98	32	8	61
With related children under 18 years	72	14	73	67	165	48	9	74
With related children under 5 years	60	14	128	35	94	18	4	37
Married-couple families	41	16	35	28	47	48	10	41
Householder worked in 1989	28	8	22	18	32	23	6	26
With related children under 18 years	35	8	30	18	32	28	2	25
With related children under 5 years	28	8	14	18	32	9	2	15
Female householder, no husband present	51	6	99	49	128	21	4	45
Householder worked in 1989	30	—	43	44	61	7	2	30
With related children under 18 years	37	6	93	44	128	18	4	41
With related children under 5 years	32	6	64	17	57	9	2	21
Unrelated individuals	107	116	648	58	126	92	24	69
Nonfamily householder	99	82	261	46	100	64	21	38
65 years and over	61	44	31	19	58	34	12	13
Persons	396	182	1 153	355	753	322	74	390
Percent below poverty level	16.2	25.6	50.5	13.0	22.5	14.3	6.0	12.1
Persons under 18 years	129	26	290	163	412	99	18	164
Related children under 18 years	129	20	284	163	389	91	18	162
Related children 5 to 17 years	68	12	169	115	257	63	12	108
Persons 65 years and over	92	44	31	33	71	51	24	31
Persons 75 years and over	37	17	13	24	42	25	12	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	157	88	769	148	330	133	14	109
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	620	250	1 325	543	953	507	186	541
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 086	390	1 643	1 186	1 480	960	373	1 251

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lycoming County—Con.							
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	2 135	2 082	1 362	2 214	2 777	947	2 049	2 438
Less than \$5,000	81	57	56	88	118	11	40	133
\$5,000 to \$9,999	220	121	112	186	280	47	211	168
\$10,000 to \$14,999	173	159	149	259	265	72	199	199
\$15,000 to \$24,999	448	440	331	475	648	241	454	397
\$25,000 to \$34,999	454	419	298	505	457	220	383	447
\$35,000 to \$49,999	492	469	275	431	628	211	424	499
\$50,000 to \$74,999	216	306	105	207	272	113	276	344
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35	70	17	42	44	22	49	114
\$100,000 or more	16	41	19	21	65	10	13	137
Median (dollars)	28 871	31 458	26 146	26 755	26 526	31 069	28 446	31 893
Mean (dollars)	30 169	35 438	29 402	29 964	30 955	33 390	31 381	42 988
Families	1 734	1 682	1 143	1 652	2 042	750	1 476	1 775
Median income (dollars)	31 534	33 720	28 257	30 427	32 051	33 095	33 707	39 035
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 105	2 086	1 423	1 981	2 617	931	1 826	1 910
Median income (dollars)	19 800	20 853	17 997	19 382	18 954	21 521	20 138	26 658
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.3	56.2	51.5	53.3	53.6	57.8	51.8	47.1
Median income (dollars)	25 132	25 998	22 069	25 430	23 158	26 392	27 111	37 823
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 921	1 846	1 205	2 010	2 544	856	1 944	2 342
Median income (dollars)	8 227	9 792	7 378	9 000	9 140	9 768	9 965	9 752
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.6	39.2	31.0	31.5	31.8	43.3	28.6	25.4
Median income (dollars)	15 812	15 671	16 205	15 718	15 840	16 151	17 209	17 652
Per capita income (dollars)	10 758	12 565	10 018	11 510	12 083	12 211	12 906	18 386
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	2 135	2 082	1 362	2 214	2 777	947	2 049	2 438
With earnings	1 763	1 788	1 121	1 751	2 231	825	1 583	1 589
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 224	34 786	29 190	30 239	30 123	31 754	31 421	43 481
With Social Security income	500	507	405	661	933	241	786	1 135
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 630	8 755	7 576	8 140	7 899	7 619	7 779	9 376
With public assistance income	91	71	64	118	148	60	24	154
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 213	4 491	2 830	4 519	3 439	3 380	4 105	3 950
With retirement income	252	330	215	386	505	123	474	653
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 889	6 842	4 731	6 348	5 470	8 628	7 469	8 375
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	32 970	37 969	31 384	33 724	35 895	36 627	36 357	49 830
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 601	38 958	31 684	35 004	37 023	37 877	39 608	49 706
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 504	36 983	31 113	32 533	35 012	35 492	34 471	49 902
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 837	39 566	32 700	35 592	38 304	38 597	37 751	54 304
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 650	41 197	33 120	39 025	41 596	41 652	42 292	60 263
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 033	37 935	32 284	32 537	35 951	36 142	34 942	51 301
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 283	22 579	18 661	21 457	18 849	21 668	26 402	23 518
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 419	19 366	9 727	16 123	14 191	20 544	12 431	16 323
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 027	26 864	22 135	27 653	27 139	24 686	30 843	33 421
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 734	1 682	1 143	1 652	2 042	750	1 476	1 775
Householder worked in 1989	1 497	1 428	931	1 297	1 626	640	1 149	1 183
With related children under 18 years	959	885	577	832	920	371	589	691
With related children under 5 years	358	286	231	288	327	140	242	189
Married-couple families	1 510	1 486	1 000	1 376	1 773	662	1 290	1 486
Householder worked in 1989	1 313	1 277	842	1 094	1 414	566	1 032	1 011
With related children under 18 years	804	772	519	663	751	302	510	507
With related children under 5 years	300	262	199	237	251	129	205	145
Female householder, no husband present	155	140	75	214	164	70	170	240
Householder worked in 1989	121	110	40	148	123	56	101	128
With related children under 18 years	125	90	34	131	117	51	71	161
With related children under 5 years	45	20	19	40	51	—	37	39
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	543	530	289	679	926	264	691	721
Nonfamily householder	401	400	219	562	735	197	573	663
65 years and over	161	147	114	274	357	58	287	406
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 971	5 838	3 994	5 737	7 070	2 580	4 983	5 587
Persons under 18 years	1 720	1 633	1 126	1 538	1 717	743	1 063	1 216
Related children under 18 years	1 713	1 627	1 121	1 534	1 711	743	1 063	1 194
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 216	1 258	840	1 133	1 282	524	797	931
Persons 65 years and over	543	601	494	821	1 108	254	952	1 472
Persons 75 years and over	167	180	207	331	443	75	387	508
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	135	65	99	94	115	25	71	133
Percent below poverty level	7.8	3.9	8.7	5.7	5.6	3.3	4.8	7.5
Householder worked in 1989	88	40	64	52	72	14	55	37
With related children under 18 years	107	46	67	65	83	20	43	98
With related children under 5 years	57	22	35	29	37	14	24	51
Married-couple families	78	37	72	42	82	19	51	52
Householder worked in 1989	57	20	51	20	61	14	35	25
With related children under 18 years	56	21	45	15	50	14	23	17
With related children under 5 years	28	10	21	10	25	14	17	7
Female householder, no husband present	46	24	21	48	31	6	20	76
Householder worked in 1989	23	16	9	28	9	—	20	12
With related children under 18 years	43	21	18	46	31	6	20	76
With related children under 5 years	25	8	10	17	12	—	7	39
Unrelated individuals	151	93	84	120	177	37	107	132
Nonfamily householder	98	64	49	79	143	16	76	99
65 years and over	67	38	32	51	78	20	46	64
Persons	607	320	431	411	594	151	330	572
Percent below poverty level	10.2	5.5	10.8	7.2	8.4	5.9	6.6	10.2
Persons under 18 years	228	105	166	144	213	70	93	228
Related children under 18 years	221	104	161	142	207	70	93	206
Related children 5 to 17 years	132	76	105	98	139	26	66	129
Persons 65 years and over	90	53	66	67	94	30	80	122
Persons 75 years and over	40	29	31	35	64	13	59	22
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	187	134	132	140	230	27	43	269
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	890	524	620	627	831	224	436	587
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 922	1 557	1 499	1 800	1 854	521	1 109	1 112

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lycoming County—Con.							
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 790	2 973	658	491	2 654	2 133	1 019	2 304
Less than \$5,000	68	55	26	21	76	69	31	81
\$5,000 to \$9,999	134	276	54	45	195	227	89	308
\$10,000 to \$14,999	170	296	66	37	320	205	53	282
\$15,000 to \$24,999	360	591	153	113	686	415	185	559
\$25,000 to \$34,999	280	657	119	87	541	482	258	490
\$35,000 to \$49,999	343	561	150	108	590	457	238	350
\$50,000 to \$74,999	301	395	64	69	199	199	130	207
\$75,000 to \$99,999	30	87	13	3	17	40	29	21
\$100,000 or more	104	55	13	8	30	39	6	6
Median (dollars)	30 137	27 744	26 531	28 641	25 749	27 366	30 543	23 804
Mean (dollars)	37 739	34 000	33 091	31 560	28 795	30 784	33 660	26 556
Families	1 229	2 291	521	364	1 911	1 684	863	1 610
Median income (dollars)	40 051	32 779	32 120	33 750	30 536	30 810	32 298	27 118
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 745	2 890	661	430	2 299	2 417	1 119	1 988
Median income (dollars)	21 959	19 536	19 132	20 568	18 242	19 080	20 222	17 300
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.0	53.6	53.3	56.3	56.3	54.9	57.1	52.5
Median income (dollars)	29 399	24 615	24 048	26 304	23 349	22 352	24 250	22 967
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 974	2 549	547	454	2 414	2 177	914	2 010
Median income (dollars)	7 944	10 103	10 065	9 811	10 305	9 077	9 528	9 094
Percent year-round full-time workers	23.1	38.6	37.3	33.9	35.5	36.6	40.5	32.7
Median income (dollars)	16 087	16 192	15 857	17 500	15 353	15 880	14 561	15 720
Per capita income (dollars)	14 542	13 213	12 548	12 908	11 762	11 276	10 998	10 433
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 790	2 973	658	491	2 654	2 133	1 019	2 304
With earnings	1 270	2 353	532	377	2 026	1 702	880	1 716
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 429	34 777	34 342	33 135	28 997	32 175	34 217	27 743
With Social Security income	718	981	177	184	944	622	234	767
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 195	8 509	8 370	7 774	8 188	8 060	7 892	7 624
With public assistance income	59	103	41	19	86	118	36	194
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 563	4 632	4 809	5 390	3 845	3 011	2 601	4 418
With retirement income	408	518	91	89	494	345	109	435
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 481	5 419	7 524	6 379	6 232	4 456	6 139	5 111
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	46 270	38 558	37 492	35 713	32 860	34 523	36 565	30 450
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 191	39 025	33 700	36 684	32 995	33 751	37 157	28 228
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 625	38 263	40 420	35 148	32 753	35 236	35 886	32 503
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 855	40 957	40 075	37 851	34 760	36 605	38 128	33 688
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 644	43 033	36 464	39 119	37 003	36 562	39 977	33 555
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 649	39 657	42 769	37 105	33 109	36 646	36 039	33 796
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 562	24 803	20 827	20 840	22 546	20 464	21 047	17 213
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 363	10 968	17 196	18 629	16 575	13 342	16 508	13 320
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 868	30 933	24 256	21 831	31 840	25 521	27 268	23 471
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 229	2 291	521	364	1 911	1 684	863	1 610
Householder worked in 1989	962	1 782	425	281	1 419	1 375	738	1 306
With related children under 18 years	525	913	238	138	873	865	484	829
With related children under 5 years	210	315	89	50	414	323	194	341
Married-couple families	1 127	1 935	454	316	1 594	1 459	756	1 268
Householder worked in 1989	885	1 558	374	251	1 207	1 208	661	1 036
With related children under 18 years	467	758	205	121	699	741	414	594
With related children under 5 years	182	274	77	46	350	274	175	270
Female householder, no husband present	64	241	35	42	271	171	64	279
Householder worked in 1989	39	137	28	24	173	118	224	40
With related children under 18 years	25	85	17	13	174	87	44	187
With related children under 5 years	—	22	4	2	64	25	9	50
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	659	880	179	142	861	548	221	893
Nonfamily householder	561	682	137	127	743	449	156	694
65 years and over	349	258	57	60	359	199	66	361
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 219	7 601	1 715	1 201	6 487	5 808	3 142	5 776
Persons under 18 years	872	1 745	387	252	1 518	1 636	986	1 573
Related children under 18 years	865	1 745	387	250	1 504	1 635	984	1 561
Related children 5 to 17 years	608	1 220	293	171	1 061	1 217	726	1 142
Persons 65 years and over	866	1 061	206	224	1 125	673	264	870
Persons 75 years and over	430	383	74	85	445	284	114	386
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	13	90	30	20	99	117	43	113
Percent below poverty level	1.1	3.9	5.8	5.5	5.2	6.9	5.0	7.0
Householder worked in 1989	8	50	13	8	55	59	16	65
With related children under 18 years	8	61	16	10	83	105	23	97
With related children under 5 years	—	18	10	5	40	48	10	55
Married-couple families	13	41	13	13	53	62	25	44
Householder worked in 1989	8	26	4	8	39	30	12	34
With related children under 18 years	8	23	4	6	37	52	8	36
With related children under 5 years	—	7	2	3	23	19	3	24
Female householder, no husband present	—	45	6	7	46	43	15	67
Householder worked in 1989	—	22	4	—	16	17	4	29
With related children under 18 years	—	34	6	4	46	41	12	59
With related children under 5 years	—	11	2	2	17	21	4	31
Unrelated individuals	117	159	47	20	92	97	62	163
Nonfamily householder	77	100	24	15	69	62	37	101
65 years and over	47	40	12	9	37	25	16	69
Persons	148	420	122	94	417	557	195	560
Percent below poverty level	3.5	5.5	7.1	7.8	6.4	9.6	6.2	9.7
Persons under 18 years	13	113	22	31	164	256	57	227
Related children under 18 years	6	113	22	29	150	255	55	215
Related children 5 to 17 years	6	82	12	23	111	183	40	154
Persons 65 years and over	56	48	28	22	50	61	35	75
Persons 75 years and over	26	38	15	14	41	40	28	47
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	51	110	45	24	132	178	63	160
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	240	670	181	117	627	767	313	1 038
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	960	1 959	494	255	1 669	1 881	970	2 240

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County	Remainder of Lycoming County
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 4	Tract 117
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	115 084	115 084	29 471	4 363	6 562
Native	114 308	114 308	29 234	4 356	6 506
Foreign born	776	776	237	7	56
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	104	104	46	—	13
Persons 5 years and over	107 330	107 330	27 362	4 062	6 145
Speak a language other than English	2 779	2 779	872	96	356
Do not speak English "very well"	822	822	282	28	117
In linguistically isolated households	191	191	58	—	46
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	26 713	26 713	7 687	1 072	1 569
Preprimary school	1 660	1 660	536	114	46
Public school	1 013	1 013	321	41	34
Elementary or high school	19 138	19 138	4 533	673	1 214
Public school	18 177	18 177	4 189	595	1 140
College	5 915	5 915	2 618	285	309
Public college	4 239	4 239	1 664	244	259
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	75 452	75 452	18 228	2 686	4 321
Less than 9th grade	6 495	6 495	1 547	259	407
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12 746	12 746	3 557	578	883
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31 059	31 059	6 617	932	1 907
Some college, no degree	10 197	10 197	2 715	399	572
Associate degree	5 623	5 623	1 319	248	236
Bachelor's degree	6 249	6 249	1 599	200	184
Graduate or professional degree	3 083	3 083	874	70	132
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.5	74.5	72.0	68.8	70.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.4	12.4	13.6	10.1	7.3
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 312	1 312	1 246	1 247	1 491
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	107 330	107 330	27 362	4 062	6 145
Some house	66 560	66 560	14 554	2 004	3 796
Different house in United States	40 467	40 467	12 685	2 047	2 327
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 388	12 388	6 538	825	205
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15 751	15 751	2 085	348	853
Different MSA/PMSA	7 845	7 845	2 647	582	800
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4 483	4 483	1 415	292	469
Abroad	303	303	123	11	22
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	50 912	50 912	12 153	1 617	2 664
Car, truck, or van	45 933	45 933	10 005	1 234	2 503
Drove alone	39 043	39 043	8 278	1 011	2 024
Carpooled	6 890	6 890	1 727	223	479
Public transportation	744	744	576	142	—
Other means	2 855	2 855	1 385	209	74
Worked at home	1 380	1 380	187	32	87
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.6	16.6	13.0	13.3	19.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	46 587	46 587	11 504	1 522	2 176
Central city	22 963	22 963	8 087	1 093	550
Outside central city	23 624	23 624	3 417	429	1 626
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 325	4 325	649	95	488
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	89 726	89 726	23 191	3 497	5 085
In labor force	55 181	55 181	13 413	1 822	2 872
Employed	51 595	51 595	12 282	1 642	2 694
Unemployed	3 494	3 494	1 103	180	164
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	6.3	8.2	9.9	5.7
Females 16 years and over	47 164	47 164	12 552	2 061	2 451
Employed	23 444	23 444	5 862	844	1 179
Unemployed	1 243	1 243	363	62	64
With own children under 6 years	6 426	6 426	1 894	237	310
In labor force	3 953	3 953	1 050	116	192
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 952	7 952	1 743	275	467
In labor force	6 125	6 125	1 298	195	370
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 624	6 624	2 161	322	375
Not enrolled in school	1 482	1 482	432	56	112
Unemployed or not in labor force	479	479	140	—	21
Not high school graduate	638	638	187	22	23
Employed	328	328	108	22	14
Unemployed	71	71	8	—	2
Not in labor force	239	239	71	—	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	60 858	60 858	15 329	2 104	3 523
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	47 471	47 471	11 525	1 477	2 939
50 to 52 weeks	34 403	34 403	7 933	999	2 112
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	70 901	70 901	18 375	2 706	3 648
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 573	2 573	873	177	93
With a mobility limitation	1 465	1 465	610	123	53
In labor force	318	318	158	26	7
With a self-care limitation	1 796	1 796	522	97	58
With a work disability	6 247	6 247	2 137	497	307
In labor force	2 506	2 506	727	133	159
Prevented from working	3 140	3 140	1 209	320	124
No work disability	64 654	64 654	16 238	2 209	3 341
In labor force	50 887	50 887	12 242	1 631	2 648
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 829	16 829	4 501	791	671
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 210	3 210	1 056	304	143
With a mobility limitation	2 499	2 499	846	217	120
With a self-care limitation	1 811	1 811	548	191	78

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County	Remainder of Lycoming County
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 4	Tract 117
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	51 595	51 595	12 282	1 642	2 694
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	4 616	4 616	1 067	117	187
Professional specialty occupations -----	5 491	5 491	1 455	181	152
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 618	1 618	367	28	76
Sales occupations -----	5 260	5 260	1 308	204	261
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	8 310	8 310	1 954	231	318
Private household occupations -----	109	109	45	1	—
Protective service occupations -----	718	718	194	33	90
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	5 695	5 695	1 751	251	294
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 098	1 098	106	42	74
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	6 405	6 405	1 280	174	458
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	6 109	6 109	1 339	194	475
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	2 486	2 486	456	66	120
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	3 680	3 680	960	121	188
INCOME IN 1989					
Households -----	43 989	43 989	11 667	1 933	2 125
Less than \$5,000 -----	2 245	2 245	1 125	314	66
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	4 790	4 790	1 870	542	227
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	4 597	4 597	1 424	252	203
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	9 644	9 644	2 609	353	414
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	8 472	8 472	1 918	218	482
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	8 270	8 270	1 606	138	457
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	4 299	4 299	724	96	197
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	886	886	209	11	40
\$100,000 or more -----	786	786	182	9	39
Median (dollars) -----	25 749	25 749	20 523	11 806	27 398
Mean (dollars) -----	30 488	30 488	26 058	17 580	30 815
Families -----	31 766	31 766	7 208	879	1 679
Median income (dollars) -----	30 623	30 623	26 051	16 563	30 869
Per capita income (dollars) -----	11 813	11 813	10 526	8 269	11 673
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households -----	43 989	43 989	11 667	1 933	2 125
With earnings -----	34 000	34 000	8 689	1 282	1 699
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	30 930	30 930	26 637	19 815	32 165
With Social Security income -----	14 373	14 373	3 878	763	620
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	7 991	7 991	7 521	6 020	8 048
With public assistance income -----	2 896	2 896	1 391	451	115
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 752	3 752	3 661	3 028	3 046
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars) -----	35 342	35 342	32 391	23 213	34 605
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	34 086	34 086	28 840	18 264	33 871
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	38 281	38 281	38 068	30 978	36 635
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	38 850	38 850	36 991	29 347	36 562
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	19 311	19 311	15 611	11 550	20 800
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	12 944	12 944	10 025	5 351	13 858
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families -----	31 766	31 766	7 208	879	1 679
Householder worked in 1989 -----	24 779	24 779	5 287	610	1 375
With related children under 18 years -----	15 304	15 304	3 743	502	862
With related children under 5 years -----	6 033	6 033	1 722	207	320
Married-couple families -----	26 357	26 357	5 263	510	1 457
Householder worked in 1989 -----	21 101	21 101	4 095	403	1 208
With related children under 18 years -----	12 087	12 087	2 520	269	741
With related children under 5 years -----	4 795	4 795	1 133	107	274
Female householder, no husband present -----	4 133	4 133	1 590	332	168
Householder worked in 1989 -----	2 673	2 673	954	178	118
With related children under 18 years -----	2 555	2 555	1 063	218	84
With related children under 5 years -----	943	943	499	85	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	15 777	15 777	6 173	1 520	544
Nonfamily householder -----	12 223	12 223	4 459	1 054	446
65 years and over -----	5 587	5 587	1 831	553	199
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	111 962	111 962	28 217	4 323	5 777
Persons under 18 years -----	28 137	28 137	6 903	1 016	1 618
Related children under 18 years -----	27 913	27 913	6 777	987	1 617
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	20 261	20 261	4 715	699	1 205
Persons 65 years and over -----	16 829	16 829	4 501	791	671
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families -----	2 478	2 478	1 068	253	114
Percent below poverty level -----	7.8	7.8	14.8	28.8	6.8
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 406	1 406	612	161	59
With related children under 18 years -----	1 932	1 932	907	227	102
With related children under 5 years -----	1 000	1 000	509	90	45
Married-couple families -----	1 137	1 137	341	69	62
Householder worked in 1989 -----	705	705	206	50	30
With related children under 18 years -----	710	710	240	50	52
With related children under 5 years -----	398	398	159	22	19
Female householder, no husband present -----	1 224	1 224	686	184	40
Householder worked in 1989 -----	621	621	376	111	17
With related children under 18 years -----	1 136	1 136	643	177	38
With related children under 5 years -----	551	551	331	68	18
Unrelated individuals -----	3 931	3 931	2 100	614	96
Nonfamily householder -----	2 465	2 465	1 235	414	62
65 years and over -----	1 168	1 168	458	149	25
Persons -----	12 076	12 076	5 471	1 300	549
Percent below poverty level -----	10.8	10.8	19.4	30.1	9.5
Persons under 18 years -----	4 205	4 205	1 850	348	252
Related children under 18 years -----	3 992	3 992	1 728	319	251
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	2 633	2 633	1 099	204	183
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 637	1 637	554	156	61
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	4 623	4 623	2 534	696	170
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	17 228	17 228	7 446	1 719	749

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County	Remainder of Lycoming County
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 4	Tract 117
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons -----	2 698	2 698	2 121	1 169	427
Native -----	2 652	2 652	2 102	1 169	412
Foreign born -----	46	46	19	—	15
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households -----	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over -----	2 397	2 397	1 840	1 017	425
Speak a language other than English -----	228	228	151	86	63
Do not speak English "very well" -----	26	26	16	16	10
In linguistically isolated households -----	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	890	890	728	367	107
Preprimary school -----	83	83	83	29	—
Public school -----	83	83	83	29	—
Elementary or high school -----	621	621	553	311	28
Public school -----	603	603	540	298	23
College -----	186	186	92	27	79
Public college -----	155	155	76	27	64
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over -----	1 637	1 637	1 168	647	384
Less than 9th grade -----	72	72	42	19	21
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	370	370	245	129	114
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	751	751	571	349	159
Some college, no degree -----	340	340	255	141	61
Associate degree -----	66	66	35	9	15
Bachelor's degree -----	36	36	20	—	14
Graduate or professional degree -----	2	2	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	73.0	73.0	75.4	77.1	64.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	2.3	2.3	1.7	—	3.6
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	2 305	2 305	2 130	2 044	2 708
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over -----	2 397	2 397	1 840	1 017	425
Same house -----	650	650	540	356	75
Different house in United States -----	1 733	1 733	1 290	661	346
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	460	460	438	234	1
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	18	18	10	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA -----	1 223	1 223	829	427	326
Not in an MSA/PMSA -----	32	32	13	—	19
Abroad -----	14	14	10	—	4
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over -----	635	635	592	357	5
Car, truck, or van -----	451	451	417	258	5
Drove alone -----	247	247	220	134	4
Carpooled -----	204	204	197	124	1
Public transportation -----	112	112	106	46	—
Other means -----	72	72	69	53	—
Worked at home -----	—	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	15.5	15.5	15.2	15.0	21.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	584	584	544	316	5
Central city -----	368	368	354	189	—
Outside central city -----	216	216	190	127	5
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	51	51	48	41	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over -----	1 856	1 856	1 344	745	417
In labor force -----	951	951	894	479	5
Employed -----	669	669	626	357	5
Unemployed -----	282	282	268	122	—
Percent of civilian labor force -----	29.7	29.7	30.0	25.5	—
Females 16 years and over -----	950	950	642	398	258
Employed -----	265	265	248	147	4
Unemployed -----	140	140	134	93	—
With own children under 6 years -----	165	165	145	52	—
In labor force -----	104	104	99	29	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	148	148	128	108	2
In labor force -----	89	89	78	72	2
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	103	103	95	53	—
Not enrolled in school -----	24	24	21	10	—
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	24	24	21	10	—
Not high school graduate -----	8	8	5	—	—
Employed -----	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed -----	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force -----	8	8	5	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	1 150	1 150	883	486	214
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	909	909	713	402	150
50 to 52 weeks -----	547	547	437	301	82
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	1 266	1 266	1 171	655	5
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	31	31	26	8	—
With a mobility limitation -----	31	31	26	8	—
In labor force -----	10	10	10	—	—
With a self-care limitation -----	8	8	8	8	—
With a work disability -----	132	132	115	73	—
In labor force -----	50	50	50	25	—
Prevented from working -----	79	79	65	48	—
No work disability -----	1 134	1 134	1 056	582	5
In labor force -----	884	884	827	447	5
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	162	162	155	90	2
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	55	55	55	23	—
With a mobility limitation -----	41	41	41	23	—
With a self-care limitation -----	37	37	37	13	—

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County	Remainder of Lycoming County
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 4	Tract 117
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	669	669	626	357	5
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	27	27	25	25	—
Professional specialty occupations	5	5	—	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	10	10	10	—	—
Soles occupations	40	40	38	—	2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	115	115	105	58	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	2	2	—	—	2
Service occupations, except protective and household	99	99	90	70	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	75	75	74	21	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	189	189	188	112	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	33	33	30	30	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	74	74	66	41	—
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	807	807	745	428	4
Less than \$5,000	157	157	134	76	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	136	136	136	91	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	137	137	122	54	2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	174	174	168	116	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	84	84	78	39	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	78	78	73	44	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	27	27	22	8	2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	12	12	—	—
\$100,000 or more	2	2	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	13 877	13 877	14 145	14 453	37 500
Mean (dollars)	18 918	18 918	18 759	17 617	39 209
Families	524	524	477	266	2
Median income (dollars)	14 812	14 812	14 901	17 222	13 750
Per capita income (dollars)	6 848	6 848	6 834	6 935	6 694
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	807	807	745	428	4
With earnings	591	591	559	310	2
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 121	21 121	20 506	20 351	48 554
With Social Security income	170	170	156	87	2
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 149	6 149	6 169	6 028	11 920
With public assistance income	227	227	193	114	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 894	3 894	4 024	4 250	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	18 566	18 566	18 273	17 053	14 968
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 115	14 115	14 019	11 800	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	27 465	27 465	25 873	27 210	14 968
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 148	25 148	23 638	24 372	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 644	10 644	10 830	6 811	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 672	8 672	8 954	6 365	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families	524	524	477	266	2
Householder worked in 1989	359	359	344	198	—
With related children under 18 years	365	365	325	181	—
With related children under 5 years	201	201	176	62	—
Married-couple families	224	224	208	123	2
Householder worked in 1989	185	185	178	108	—
With related children under 18 years	121	121	110	54	—
With related children under 5 years	78	78	67	22	—
Female householder, no husband present	266	266	240	127	—
Householder worked in 1989	145	145	137	74	—
With related children under 18 years	230	230	206	118	—
With related children under 5 years	109	109	100	31	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	499	499	468	261	3
Nonfamily householder	283	283	268	162	2
65 years and over	70	70	70	38	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 234	2 234	2 069	1 151	17
Persons under 18 years	888	888	820	448	10
Related children under 18 years	888	888	820	448	10
Related children 5 to 17 years	607	607	557	314	8
Persons 65 years and over	162	162	155	90	2
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	198	198	175	104	—
Percent below poverty level	37.8	37.8	36.7	39.1	—
Householder worked in 1989	99	99	99	60	—
With related children under 18 years	186	186	163	97	—
With related children under 5 years	97	97	83	31	—
Married-couple families	29	29	29	7	—
Householder worked in 1989	29	29	29	7	—
With related children under 18 years	22	22	22	—	—
With related children under 5 years	22	22	22	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	159	159	141	97	—
Householder worked in 1989	65	65	65	53	—
With related children under 18 years	159	159	141	97	—
With related children under 5 years	70	70	61	31	—
Unrelated individuals	187	187	177	70	1
Nonfamily householder	111	111	111	60	—
65 years and over	42	42	42	28	—
Persons	969	969	913	453	3
Percent below poverty level	43.4	43.4	44.1	39.4	17.6
Persons under 18 years	565	565	542	272	2
Related children under 18 years	565	565	542	272	2
Related children 5 to 17 years	379	379	358	169	—
Persons 65 years and over	56	56	56	42	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	700	700	650	337	3
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 129	1 129	1 060	518	13

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	488	488
Native	225	225
Foreign born	263	263
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	5	5
Persons 5 years and over	437	437
Speak a language other than English	278	278
Do not speak English "very well"	79	79
In linguistically isolated households	14	14
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	185	185
Preprimary school	23	23
Public school	13	13
Elementary or high school	135	135
Public school	93	93
College	27	27
Public college	18	18
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	248	248
Less than 9th grade	20	20
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8	8
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21	21
Some college, no degree	32	32
Associate degree	14	14
Bachelor's degree	86	86
Graduate or professional degree	67	67
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.7	88.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	61.7	61.7
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 563	1 563
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	437	437
Some house	223	223
Different house in United States	191	191
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	41	41
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	29	29
Different MSA/PMSA	98	98
Not in on MSA/PMSA	23	23
Abroad	23	23
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	177	177
Car, truck, or van	159	159
Drove alone	144	144
Carpooled	15	15
Public transportation	5	5
Other means	13	13
Worked at home	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.4	13.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	169	169
Central city	103	103
Outside central city	66	66
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	8	8
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	306	306
In labor force	177	177
Employed	177	177
Unemployed	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—
Females 16 years and over	172	172
Employed	73	73
Unemployed	—	—
With own children under 6 years	31	31
In labor force	7	7
With own children 6 to 17 years only	57	57
In labor force	25	25
Persons 16 to 19 years	33	33
Not enrolled in school	6	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	6
Not high school graduate	3	3
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	3	3
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	206	206
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	149	149
50 to 52 weeks	110	110
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	278	278
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	5
With a mobility limitation	5	5
In labor force	5	5
With a self-care limitation	—	—
With a work disability	13	13
In labor force	5	5
Prevented from working	8	8
No work disability	265	265
In labor force	172	172
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20	20
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8	8
With a mobility limitation	8	8
With a self-care limitation	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA Lycoming County	
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	177	177
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	45	45
Professional specialty occupations	72	72
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—
Sales occupations	6	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	20	20
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	22	22
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12	12
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	119	119
Less than \$5,000	8	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15	15
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5	5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	20	20
\$50,000 to \$74,999	38	38
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	25	25
Median (dollars)	53 405	53 405
Mean (dollars)	72 141	72 141
Families	90	90
Median income (dollars)	62 702	62 702
Per capita income (dollars)	20 630	20 630
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	119	119
With earnings	108	108
Mean earnings (dollars)	69 302	69 302
With Social Security income	5	5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	900	900
With public assistance income	8	8
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 118	4 118
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	87 663	87 663
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	92 335	92 335
Married-couple families (dollars)	98 423	98 423
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	106 677	106 677
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 936	23 936
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 936	23 936
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	90	90
Householder worked in 1989	79	79
With related children under 18 years	75	75
With related children under 5 years	14	14
Married-couple families	77	77
Householder worked in 1989	71	71
With related children under 18 years	62	62
With related children under 5 years	14	14
Female householder, no husband present	13	13
Householder worked in 1989	8	8
With related children under 18 years	13	13
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	54	54
Nonfamily householder	29	29
65 years and over	6	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	480	480
Persons under 18 years	190	190
Related children under 18 years	190	190
Related children 5 to 17 years	139	139
Persons 65 years and over	20	20
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	8	8
Percent below poverty level	8.9	8.9
Householder worked in 1989	8	8
With related children under 18 years	8	8
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Married-couple families	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	8	8
Householder worked in 1989	8	8
With related children under 18 years	8	8
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	16	16
Nonfamily householder	8	8
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	59	59
Percent below poverty level	12.3	12.3
Persons under 18 years	25	25
Related children under 18 years	25	25
Related children 5 to 17 years	13	13
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	18	18
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	63	63

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	553	553
Native	469	469
Foreign born	84	84
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	515	515
Speak a language other than English	238	238
Do not speak English "very well"	82	82
In linguistically isolated households	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	150	150
Preprimary school	4	4
Public school	2	2
Elementary or high school	86	86
Public school	68	68
College	60	60
Public college	50	50
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	338	338
Less than 9th grade	51	51
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	85	85
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	94	94
Some college, no degree	64	64
Associate degree	8	8
Bachelor's degree	22	22
Graduate or professional degree	14	14
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.8	59.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.7	10.7
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 897	1 897
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	515	515
Some house	170	170
Different house in United States	314	314
Control city of this MSA/PMSA	51	51
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	34	34
Different MSA/PMSA	200	200
Not in on MSA/PMSA	29	29
Abroad	31	31
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	171	171
Car, truck, or van	145	145
Drove alone	124	124
Carpooled	21	21
Public transportation	15	15
Other means	11	11
Worked at home	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	19.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	158	158
Control city	88	88
Outside control city	70	70
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	13	13
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	450	450
In labor force	173	173
Employed	171	171
Unemployed	2	2
Percent of civilian labor force	1.2	1.2
Females 16 years and over	217	217
Employed	81	81
Unemployed	—	—
With own children under 6 years	30	30
In labor force	6	6
With own children 6 to 17 years only	57	57
In labor force	34	34
Persons 16 to 19 years	4	4
Not enrolled in school	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	316	316
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	258	258
50 to 52 weeks	166	166
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	251	251
With a mobility or self-care limitation	11	11
With a mobility limitation	8	8
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	11	11
With a work disability	17	17
In labor force	3	3
Prevented from working	14	14
No work disability	234	234
In labor force	168	168
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	28	28
With a mobility or self-care limitation	15	15
With a mobility limitation	6	6
With a self-care limitation	15	15

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	171	171
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7	7
Professional specialty occupations	12	12
Technicians and related support occupations	7	7
Sales occupations	12	12
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	23	23
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	8	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	40	40
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17	17
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5	5
Transportation and material moving occupations	18	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	22	22
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	119	119
Less than \$5,000	22	22
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	33	33
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16	16
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10	10
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15	15
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	3	3
Median (dollars)	16 683	16 683
Mean (dollars)	24 377	24 377
Families	90	90
Median income (dollars)	16 667	16 667
Per capita income (dollars)	8 073	8 073
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	119	119
With earnings	94	94
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 676	22 676
With Social Security income	24	24
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 396	7 396
With public assistance income	22	22
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 617	2 617
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	24 747	24 747
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 675	23 675
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 782	31 782
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 593	35 593
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 159	13 159
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 159	13 159
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	90	90
Householder worked in 1989	65	65
With related children under 18 years	64	64
With related children under 5 years	24	24
Married-couple families	56	56
Householder worked in 1989	46	46
With related children under 18 years	30	30
With related children under 5 years	12	12
Female householder, no husband present	34	34
Householder worked in 1989	19	19
With related children under 18 years	34	34
With related children under 5 years	12	12
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	53	53
Nonfamily householder	29	29
65 years and over	2	2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	377	377
Persons under 18 years	107	107
Related children under 18 years	105	105
Related children 5 to 17 years	67	67
Persons 65 years and over	28	28
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	24	24
Percent below poverty level	26.7	26.7
Householder worked in 1989	12	12
With related children under 18 years	22	22
With related children under 5 years	12	12
Married-couple families	2	2
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	22	22
Householder worked in 1989	12	12
With related children under 18 years	22	22
With related children under 5 years	12	12
Unrelated individuals	12	12
Nonfamily householder	2	2
65 years and over	2	2
Persons	81	81
Percent below poverty level	21.5	21.5
Persons under 18 years	44	44
Related children under 18 years	42	42
Related children 5 to 17 years	27	27
Persons 65 years and over	2	2
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	66	66
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	96	96

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	114 764	114 764
Native	114 025	114 025
Foreign born	739	739
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	104	104
Persons 5 years and over	107 030	107 030
Speak a language other than English	2 668	2 668
Do not speak English "very well"	785	785
In linguistically isolated households	191	191
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	26 618	26 618
Preprimary school	1 658	1 658
Public school	1 013	1 013
Elementary or high school	19 085	19 085
Public school	18 130	18 130
College	5 875	5 875
Public college	4 204	4 204
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	75 241	75 241
Less than 9th grade	6 460	6 460
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12 689	12 689
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31 001	31 001
Some college, no degree	10 173	10 173
Associate degree	5 615	5 615
Bachelor's degree	6 227	6 227
Graduate or professional degree	3 076	3 076
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.5	74.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.4	12.4
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 312	1 312
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	107 030	107 030
Some house	66 448	66 448
Different house in United States	40 301	40 301
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 358	12 358
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15 724	15 724
Different MSA/PMSA	7 754	7 754
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4 465	4 465
Abroad	281	281
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	50 790	50 790
Car, truck, or van	45 827	45 827
Drove alone	38 942	38 942
Carpooled	6 885	6 885
Public transportation	739	739
Other means	2 844	2 844
Worked at home	1 380	1 380
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.6	16.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	46 478	46 478
Central city	22 900	22 900
Outside central city	23 578	23 578
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 312	4 312
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	89 461	89 461
In labor force	55 057	55 057
Employed	51 473	51 473
Unemployed	3 492	3 492
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	6.4
Females 16 years and over	47 074	47 074
Employed	23 402	23 402
Unemployed	1 243	1 243
With own children under 6 years	6 420	6 420
In labor force	3 953	3 953
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 926	7 926
In labor force	6 107	6 107
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 620	6 620
Not enrolled in school	1 482	1 482
Unemployed or not in labor force	479	479
Not high school graduate	638	638
Employed	328	328
Unemployed	71	71
Not in labor force	239	239
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	60 653	60 653
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	47 300	47 300
50 to 52 weeks	34 286	34 286
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	70 735	70 735
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 562	2 562
With a mobility limitation	1 457	1 457
In labor force	318	318
With a self-care limitation	1 785	1 785
With a work disability	6 236	6 236
In labor force	2 503	2 503
Prevented from working	3 132	3 132
Not a work disability	64 499	64 499
In labor force	50 766	50 766
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 812	16 812
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 195	3 195
With a mobility limitation	2 493	2 493
With a self-care limitation	1 796	1 796

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycarning County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	51 473	51 473
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 616	4 616
Professional specialty occupations	5 479	5 479
Technicians and related support occupations	1 611	1 611
Sales occupations	5 248	5 248
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 295	8 295
Private household occupations	109	109
Protective service occupations	712	712
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 677	5 677
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 098	1 098
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 388	6 388
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6 104	6 104
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 468	2 468
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 668	3 668
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	43 915	43 915
Less than \$5,000	2 245	2 245
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 783	4 783
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 595	4 595
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 611	9 611
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 456	8 456
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 265	8 265
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 291	4 291
\$75,000 to \$99,999	886	886
\$100,000 or more	783	783
Median (dollars)	25 755	25 755
Mean (dollars)	30 492	30 492
Families	31 710	31 710
Median income (dollars)	30 631	30 631
Per capita income (dollars)	11 819	11 819
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	43 915	43 915
With earnings	33 931	33 931
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 943	30 943
With Social Security income	14 359	14 359
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 991	7 991
With public assistance income	2 896	2 896
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 752	3 752
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	35 351	35 351
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 096	34 096
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 292	38 292
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 863	38 863
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 318	19 318
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 937	12 937
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	31 690	31 691
Householder worked in 1989	24 754	24 747
With related children under 18 years	15 392	15 392
With related children under 5 years	6 081	6 083
Married-couple families	26 221	26 222
Householder worked in 1989	21 018	21 011
With related children under 18 years	12 098	12 098
With related children under 5 years	4 814	4 816
Female householder, no husband present	4 181	4 181
Householder worked in 1989	2 714	2 714
With related children under 18 years	2 620	2 620
With related children under 5 years	960	960
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 685	15 675
Nonfamily householder	12 153	12 143
65 years and over	5 562	5 552
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	111 779	111 770
Persons under 18 years	28 129	28 129
Related children under 18 years	27 913	27 913
Related children 5 to 17 years	20 243	20 243
Persons 65 years and over	16 738	16 742
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	2 526	2 526
Percent below poverty level	8.0	8.0
Householder worked in 1989	1 437	1 437
With related children under 18 years	1 990	1 990
With related children under 5 years	1 002	1 002
Married-couple families	1 124	1 124
Householder worked in 1989	716	716
With related children under 18 years	707	707
With related children under 5 years	405	405
Female householder, no husband present	1 280	1 280
Householder worked in 1989	641	641
With related children under 18 years	1 192	1 192
With related children under 5 years	541	541
Unrelated individuals	3 833	3 833
Nonfamily householder	2 431	2 431
65 years and over	1 172	1 172
Persons	12 061	12 061
Percent below poverty level	10.8	10.8
Persons under 18 years	4 239	4 239
Related children under 18 years	4 034	4 034
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 647	2 647
Persons 65 years and over	1 646	1 646
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 666	4 666
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	17 213	17 203

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County				
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5
All housing units-----	49 580	49 580	13 326	1 397	987	2 242	2 611	965
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990-----	876	876	20	—	5	—	—	—
1985 to 1988-----	2 460	2 460	222	84	15	6	—	9
1980 to 1984-----	2 544	2 544	382	11	—	35	224	14
1970 to 1979-----	8 426	8 426	760	36	16	—	364	22
1960 to 1969-----	5 208	5 208	625	156	67	26	91	7
1950 to 1959-----	5 897	5 897	868	229	95	123	103	50
1940 to 1949-----	3 637	3 637	955	249	80	169	80	63
1939 or earlier-----	20 532	20 532	9 494	632	709	1 883	1 749	800
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom-----	649	649	422	—	7	12	162	—
1 bedroom-----	5 069	5 069	2 589	40	22	298	953	184
2 bedrooms-----	12 169	12 169	2 862	319	185	495	475	229
3 bedrooms-----	23 552	23 552	5 665	736	469	1 161	760	399
4 bedrooms-----	6 641	6 641	1 329	224	225	205	147	147
5 or more bedrooms-----	1 500	1 500	459	78	79	71	114	6
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	149	149	55	—	—	—	39	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities-----	48 990	48 990	13 145	1 397	987	2 190	2 593	965
Source of water, public system or private company-----	30 370	30 370	13 246	1 397	987	2 242	2 604	965
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	26 650	26 650	13 222	1 391	987	2 209	2 605	965
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	606	606	82	7	—	39	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units-----	222	222	41	7	—	28	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	96	96	25	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units-----	44 949	44 949	12 588	1 364	951	2 139	2 451	909
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas-----	9 659	9 659	5 711	530	464	1 064	994	377
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	861	861	149	—	15	22	38	20
Electricity-----	6 727	6 727	1 508	115	50	108	679	45
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	21 877	21 877	4 922	709	401	910	701	446
All other fuels-----	5 804	5 804	287	10	21	35	39	21
No fuel used-----	21	21	11	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None-----	5 208	5 208	2 886	135	42	360	906	205
1-----	15 962	15 962	5 411	485	450	916	1 054	398
2-----	17 542	17 542	3 322	553	348	710	363	259
3 or more-----	6 237	6 237	969	191	111	153	128	47
Vehicles per household-----	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	.9	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units-----	31 332	31 332	5 851	1 036	667	1 098	582	426
1989 to March 1990-----	2 080	2 080	394	71	46	111	32	40
1985 to 1988-----	6 476	6 476	1 087	266	141	157	92	78
1980 to 1984-----	4 230	4 230	587	115	33	97	134	35
1970 to 1979-----	7 737	7 737	1 252	244	150	276	105	106
1969 or earlier-----	10 809	10 809	2 531	340	297	457	219	167
Renter-occupied housing units-----	13 617	13 617	6 737	328	284	1 041	1 869	483
1989 to March 1990-----	4 843	4 843	2 530	102	80	446	651	177
1985 to 1988-----	5 012	5 012	2 321	142	112	323	618	175
1980 to 1984-----	1 816	1 816	914	40	24	123	335	77
1970 to 1979-----	1 199	1 199	672	23	27	108	214	26
1969 or earlier-----	747	747	300	21	41	41	51	28
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit-----	1 665	1 665	839	16	—	154	237	40
Householder 65 years and over-----	12 052	12 052	3 468	424	296	418	752	262
Owner-occupied housing units-----	8 922	8 922	2 057	333	252	320	180	156
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	112	112	24	7	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit-----	229	229	89	5	—	7	20	—
No vehicle available-----	2 566	2 566	1 147	69	30	91	359	91
Complete plumbing facilities-----	44 631	44 631	12 522	1 357	951	2 111	2 451	909
1.00 or less persons per room-----	43 968	43 968	12 278	1 351	951	2 091	2 402	882
1.01 or more persons per room-----	963	963	244	6	—	20	49	27
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	318	318	66	7	—	28	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room-----	309	309	66	7	—	28	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room-----	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	35 079	35 079	35 080	52 863	52 920	27 636	31 127	29 652
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	19 000	19 000	17 055	21 125	28 918	20 154	13 317	20 166
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	5 436	5 436	2 623	65	28	499	830	77
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 897	1 897	462	21	6	155	70	14
Renter-occupied housing units-----	3 539	3 539	2 161	44	22	344	760	63

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport city, Lycoming County—Con.					Remainder of Lycoming County		
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103
All housing units	1 079	542	1 036	1 094	1 373	1 362	1 532	1 262
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	15	—	—	—	12	37
1985 to 1988	6	—	72	5	25	70	56	90
1980 to 1984	34	17	18	—	29	127	82	133
1970 to 1979	6	—	12	—	304	253	441	327
1960 to 1969	68	50	20	29	111	195	212	183
1950 to 1959	66	22	—	62	118	86	77	94
1940 to 1949	95	56	7	58	98	49	164	70
1939 or earlier	804	397	892	940	688	582	488	328
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	51	44	146	—	—	3	7	11
1 bedroom	168	330	311	134	149	56	158	53
2 bedrooms	240	90	192	167	470	369	489	403
3 bedrooms	494	56	288	648	654	655	586	599
4 bedrooms	112	5	44	124	96	194	208	156
5 or more bedrooms	14	17	55	21	4	85	84	40
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 058	542	946	1 094	1 373	1 329	1 464	1 246
Source of water, public system or private company	1 072	542	1 029	1 087	1 321	1 195	1 187	400
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 079	542	1 029	1 081	1 334	64	21	73
Locking complete plumbing facilities	11	—	14	—	—	64	92	35
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	6	—	18	4	11
Renter-occupied housing units	11	—	9	5	—	6	4	6
Occupied housing units	1 017	433	940	1 057	1 327	812	494	1 130
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	580	190	297	565	650	11	—	3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	12	7	8	13	14	31	24	42
Electricity	68	55	110	15	263	23	63	142
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	325	158	485	435	352	397	221	658
All other fuels	21	23	40	29	48	350	186	285
No fuel used	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	320	186	358	165	209	92	9	39
1	359	217	365	500	667	253	145	322
2	286	16	171	257	359	314	242	526
3 or more	52	14	46	135	92	153	98	243
Vehicles per household	1.1	.7	.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	582	57	202	605	596	693	425	942
1989 to March 1990	17	—	9	29	39	21	16	61
1985 to 1988	99	6	18	100	130	148	96	235
1980 to 1984	56	—	15	20	82	95	72	170
1970 to 1979	98	9	27	146	91	193	127	236
1969 or earlier	312	42	133	310	254	236	114	240
Renter-occupied housing units	435	376	738	452	731	119	69	188
1989 to March 1990	196	129	394	122	233	22	20	38
1985 to 1988	150	172	214	145	270	52	27	84
1980 to 1984	46	27	61	78	103	13	12	33
1970 to 1979	20	26	45	76	107	15	5	16
1969 or earlier	23	22	24	31	18	17	5	17
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	82	48	197	30	35	73	15	25
Householder 65 years and over	310	81	184	314	427	215	120	217
Owner-occupied housing units	219	9	88	230	270	199	113	196
Locking complete plumbing facilities	11	—	—	6	—	7	2	9
No telephone in unit	23	13	—	14	7	25	2	5
No vehicle available	160	67	70	96	114	43	5	24
Complete plumbing facilities	1 006	433	931	1 046	1 327	788	486	1 113
1.00 or less persons per room	983	410	867	1 035	1 306	760	481	1 096
1.01 or more persons per room	23	23	64	11	21	28	5	17
Locking complete plumbing facilities	11	—	9	11	—	24	8	17
1.00 or less persons per room	11	—	9	11	—	24	8	12
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 667	31 441	23 521	28 411	26 863	27 033	33 186	31 870
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 718	12 634	12 239	22 404	18 929	16 735	18 708	20 660
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	193	142	383	113	293	132	45	133
Owner-occupied housing units	60	—	23	54	59	90	33	90
Renter-occupied housing units	133	142	360	59	234	42	12	43

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lycoming County—Con.							
	Troct 104	Troct 105	Troct 106	Troct 107	Troct 108	Troct 109	Troct 110	Troct 111
All housing units.....	2 315	2 515	1 664	2 377	2 925	972	2 098	2 470
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	41	54	16	64	102	34	—	157
1985 to 1988.....	203	161	107	117	184	146	45	163
1980 to 1984.....	216	207	144	168	174	85	9	66
1970 to 1979.....	632	750	413	553	562	292	207	298
1960 to 1969.....	340	387	135	273	236	156	343	437
1950 to 1959.....	293	245	150	180	293	135	635	803
1940 to 1949.....	98	160	57	138	247	32	220	266
1939 or earlier.....	492	551	642	884	1 127	92	639	280
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	1	—	17	2	29	—	18	—
1 bedroom.....	46	86	54	180	253	51	105	121
2 bedrooms.....	721	597	399	633	650	271	407	589
3 bedrooms.....	1 177	1 349	848	1 116	1 445	490	1 235	1 310
4 bedrooms.....	296	399	285	402	474	139	301	371
5 or more bedrooms.....	74	84	61	44	74	21	32	79
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Vocont condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 311	2 489	1 632	2 360	2 879	966	2 098	2 463
Source of water, public system or private company.....	130	91	2	1 241	1 513	213	2 080	2 350
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	63	77	10	247	1 327	175	192	2 448
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	15	30	62	27	12	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	7	8	27	22	2	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	3	10	9	2	2	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 132	2 079	1 370	2 214	2 787	945	2 049	2 412
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	81	—	2	87	443	105	393	532
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	81	90	29	71	56	26	—	6
Electricity.....	202	391	135	383	498	168	288	587
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1 290	995	666	1 307	1 393	477	1 259	1 214
All other fuels.....	472	603	538	366	397	169	109	73
No fuel used.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	115	57	48	174	200	14	153	285
1.....	592	517	348	727	952	208	743	947
2.....	1 055	1 036	649	922	1 209	566	946	908
3 or more.....	370	469	325	391	426	157	207	272
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 804	1 824	1 206	1 746	2 066	861	1 541	1 785
1989 to March 1990.....	112	133	66	158	127	94	47	159
1985 to 1988.....	404	406	223	375	458	208	218	422
1980 to 1984.....	328	297	148	246	354	122	166	242
1970 to 1979.....	550	563	341	419	475	208	373	352
1969 or earlier.....	410	425	428	548	652	229	737	610
Renter-occupied housing units.....	328	255	164	468	721	84	508	627
1989 to March 1990.....	115	82	32	165	280	32	183	235
1985 to 1988.....	125	78	53	194	250	46	167	217
1980 to 1984.....	32	43	32	62	129	—	109	80
1970 to 1979.....	21	24	9	30	11	6	28	56
1969 or earlier.....	35	28	38	17	51	—	21	39
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	68	44	39	74	37	14	—	62
Householder 65 years and over.....	406	416	361	587	746	182	644	1 020
Owner-occupied housing units.....	360	361	324	483	598	168	511	777
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	3	7	12	10	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	18	13	6	10	2	—	—	20
No vehicle available.....	62	36	32	117	89	8	128	157
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 122	2 061	1 334	2 190	2 783	945	2 049	2 412
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 090	2 029	1 308	2 169	2 751	935	2 027	2 403
1.01 or more persons per room.....	32	32	26	21	32	10	22	9
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	10	18	36	24	4	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	10	18	35	22	4	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	31 551	37 181	30 072	32 081	34 018	37 019	33 695	49 372
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 974	20 341	23 124	21 290	21 702	23 123	23 883	22 183
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	257	143	148	175	268	36	151	264
Owner-occupied housing units.....	152	87	129	104	109	25	49	107
Renter-occupied housing units.....	105	56	19	71	159	11	102	157

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lycoming County—Con.							
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119
All housing units	1 873	3 157	732	503	2 732	2 282	1 097	2 386
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	22	85	9	1	52	121	37	12
1985 to 1988	202	239	49	25	170	109	63	39
1980 to 1984	181	254	17	19	61	103	71	45
1970 to 1979	494	760	162	29	297	553	364	279
1960 to 1969	282	520	133	57	230	203	132	129
1950 to 1959	358	519	129	107	420	210	99	196
1940 to 1949	120	304	78	62	229	130	48	210
1939 or earlier	214	476	155	203	1 273	853	283	1 476
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	27	24	24	—	24	23	3	14
1 bedroom	346	127	47	24	290	129	41	313
2 bedrooms	351	976	200	136	765	543	231	577
3 bedrooms	810	1 568	337	258	1 242	1 188	575	1 099
4 bedrooms	292	391	97	81	327	327	211	327
5 or more bedrooms	47	71	27	4	50	72	36	56
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	42	—	—	4	—	24	—	9
Vacant condominium housing units	4	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 873	3 127	699	501	2 703	2 266	1 077	2 362
Source of water, public system or private company	794	1 438	40	461	2 508	806	492	2 183
Sewage disposal, public sewer	879	1 569	19	490	2 732	887	30	2 125
Locking complete plumbing facilities	28	23	42	3	15	21	27	28
Owner-occupied housing units	16	18	10	3	—	13	12	10
Renter-occupied housing units	12	1	—	—	—	4	—	12
Occupied housing units	1 780	2 969	655	494	2 648	2 102	1 021	2 268
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	220	484	10	155	930	375	2	115
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	43	69	24	4	20	36	23	37
Electricity	328	561	74	70	483	387	146	290
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	954	1 352	413	231	1 097	938	553	1 540
All other fuels	235	503	134	34	118	366	293	286
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	144	142	27	43	280	160	29	311
1	564	960	209	189	1 129	656	216	874
2	772	1 335	274	206	979	916	537	828
3 or more	300	532	145	56	260	370	239	255
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 214	2 508	578	416	1 861	1 661	893	1 457
1989 to March 1990	82	180	22	20	109	132	59	88
1985 to 1988	343	573	111	68	379	277	173	272
1980 to 1984	167	365	76	53	190	225	131	196
1970 to 1979	292	617	154	72	416	502	295	300
1969 or earlier	330	773	215	203	767	525	235	601
Renter-occupied housing units	566	461	77	78	787	441	128	811
1989 to March 1990	136	176	22	26	303	154	30	262
1985 to 1988	277	187	34	29	283	188	54	346
1980 to 1984	89	43	12	16	59	41	10	87
1970 to 1979	49	22	7	4	96	37	26	65
1969 or earlier	15	33	2	3	46	21	8	51
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	34	44	12	—	67	81	30	107
Householder 65 years and over	535	771	138	154	811	454	191	616
Owner-occupied housing units	218	674	127	141	620	386	180	429
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	2	6	3	—	2	3	—
No telephone in unit	—	7	4	—	19	6	—	3
No vehicle available	106	75	19	34	225	67	14	178
Complete plumbing facilities	1 752	2 950	645	491	2 648	2 085	1 009	2 246
1.00 or less persons per room	1 748	2 919	636	485	2 626	2 020	984	2 223
1.01 or more persons per room	4	31	9	6	22	65	25	23
Locking complete plumbing facilities	28	19	10	3	—	17	12	22
1.00 or less persons per room	28	19	10	3	—	16	12	22
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	45 113	36 863	35 224	32 182	32 059	32 866	34 680	31 270
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 450	21 056	21 129	24 432	19 754	19 615	25 147	17 477
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	96	183	56	39	196	169	83	239
Owner-occupied housing units	37	61	40	22	87	74	66	73
Renter-occupied housing units	59	122	16	17	109	95	17	166

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County				
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 480	23 480	5 272	988	563	991	502	363
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	12 327	12 327	2 622	587	305	495	304	162
Less than \$300	511	511	129	—	—	41	—	13
\$300 to \$399	1 509	1 509	382	75	5	98	66	19
\$400 to \$499	2 556	2 556	563	97	18	135	62	41
\$500 to \$599	2 493	2 493	496	86	68	76	66	35
\$600 to \$799	2 964	2 964	539	132	33	127	64	35
\$800 to \$999	1 353	1 353	289	92	84	18	24	19
\$1,000 to \$1,499	728	728	148	56	70	—	22	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	126	126	42	33	9	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	87	87	34	16	18	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	561	561	544	634	863	475	529	521
Not mortgaged	11 153	11 153	2 650	401	258	496	198	201
Less than \$100	81	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	4 279	4 279	865	58	31	208	85	47
\$200 to \$299	5 350	5 350	1 293	209	90	245	94	108
\$300 to \$399	1 003	1 003	319	67	69	27	19	46
\$400 to \$499	263	263	77	25	30	16	—	—
\$500 or more	177	177	96	42	38	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	216	216	225	263	314	211	208	230
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	6 032	6 032	1 558	196	87	276	172	102
Less than 20 percent	2 072	2 072	392	41	18	55	52	13
20 to 24 percent	867	867	180	32	6	—	12	22
25 to 29 percent	741	741	224	43	6	40	14	24
30 to 34 percent	481	481	140	21	32	35	7	6
35 percent or more	1 760	1 760	577	59	19	129	87	37
Not computed	111	111	45	—	6	17	—	—
Median	25.1	25.1	29.1	27.9	31.6	34.9	35.8	28.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 549	7 549	1 766	286	135	459	149	129
Less than 20 percent	4 761	4 761	1 149	141	71	374	76	81
20 to 24 percent	1 140	1 140	185	53	6	16	35	12
25 to 29 percent	767	767	204	45	18	63	—	30
30 to 34 percent	426	426	107	18	16	—	17	6
35 percent or more	455	455	121	29	24	6	21	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.0	16.0	16.3	20.2	19.0	14.6	19.7	14.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 535	5 535	1 045	173	112	162	107	77
Less than 20 percent	4 319	4 319	841	120	83	121	90	68
20 to 24 percent	716	716	111	22	5	41	—	—
25 to 29 percent	367	367	77	21	18	—	17	9
30 to 34 percent	74	74	6	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	59	59	10	10	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	13.2	17.1	17.1	15.7	12.3	12.3
\$50,000 or more	4 364	4 364	903	333	229	94	74	55
Less than 20 percent	3 918	3 918	821	282	204	94	74	49
20 to 24 percent	301	301	53	29	18	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	110	110	17	17	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	28	28	7	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	5	5	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.0	11.0	10.0	11.0	11.3	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 147	13 147	6 726	328	284	1 041	1 869	483
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	227	227	170	—	—	—	94	—
\$100 to \$199	1 339	1 339	927	52	—	—	477	8
\$200 to \$299	3 078	3 078	1 643	40	43	255	429	160
\$300 to \$399	4 300	4 300	2 169	70	102	410	520	159
\$400 to \$499	2 468	2 468	1 178	101	67	264	213	101
\$500 to \$599	754	754	343	30	55	40	94	10
\$600 to \$749	271	271	110	17	4	34	19	10
\$750 to \$999	63	63	24	3	3	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	39	39	29	5	2	9	—	—
No cash rent	608	608	133	10	8	29	23	6
Median (dollars)	334	334	319	396	387	351	288	336
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	4 247	4 247	2 597	73	21	291	1 009	94
Less than 20 percent	148	148	72	9	—	—	27	—
20 to 24 percent	214	214	159	8	—	—	100	—
25 to 29 percent	359	359	269	11	—	—	164	8
30 to 34 percent	287	287	216	—	—	—	122	17
35 percent or more	2 868	2 868	1 726	45	21	264	572	69
Not computed	371	371	155	—	—	27	24	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.7	50.0+	50.0+	39.7	47.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 821	3 821	1 812	88	69	301	431	175
Less than 20 percent	449	449	223	15	6	14	41	9
20 to 24 percent	860	860	382	—	8	69	—	35
25 to 29 percent	781	781	384	11	20	55	88	59
30 to 34 percent	587	587	308	8	22	55	81	29
35 percent or more	957	957	473	44	13	98	130	43
Not computed	187	187	42	10	—	10	8	—
Median	28.3	28.3	28.6	37.5	30.1	30.7	29.8	28.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 414	3 414	1 608	107	120	288	308	160
Less than 20 percent	2 394	2 394	1 132	73	81	197	214	119
20 to 24 percent	468	468	207	8	22	30	50	14
25 to 29 percent	380	380	212	23	17	42	44	17
30 to 34 percent	36	36	23	—	—	19	—	4
35 percent or more	16	16	9	3	—	—	—	—
Not computed	120	120	25	—	—	—	—	6
Median	17.3	17.3	17.6	18.3	18.0	18.1	17.4	17.0
\$35,000 or more	1 665	1 665	709	60	74	161	114	54
Less than 20 percent	1 535	1 535	672	57	66	145	106	54
20 to 24 percent	22	22	11	3	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	3	—	—	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	99	99	23	—	8	7	8	—
Median	11.8	11.8	11.0	13.8	11.4	10.4	10.0	11.5

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport city, Lycoming County—Con.					Remainder of Lycoming County		
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	537	42	171	544	571	319	294	459
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage-----								
Less than \$300-----	228	17	34	260	230	156	134	245
\$300 to \$399-----	49	—	—	15	11	11	3	9
\$400 to \$499-----	27	—	10	51	31	21	20	29
\$500 to \$599-----	46	17	19	86	42	48	26	64
\$600 to \$699-----	42	—	—	69	54	39	30	46
\$700 to \$799-----	45	—	—	39	64	31	25	64
\$800 to \$999-----	19	—	5	—	28	4	11	19
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	14
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Median (dollars)-----	484	425	418	479	560	497	541	534
Not mortgaged-----	309	25	137	284	341	163	160	214
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	13
\$100 to \$199-----	136	25	56	92	127	82	96	95
\$200 to \$299-----	166	—	59	156	166	60	49	96
\$300 to \$399-----	7	—	6	36	42	12	12	8
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—
\$500 or more-----	—	—	16	—	—	5	—	2
Median (dollars)-----	208	155	213	219	221	198	186	199
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000-----	224	11	77	210	203	111	91	137
Less than 20 percent-----	84	11	35	50	33	41	25	46
20 to 24 percent-----	43	—	9	22	34	12	19	32
25 to 29 percent-----	20	—	—	38	39	2	21	11
30 to 34 percent-----	7	—	—	15	17	26	2	4
35 percent or more-----	70	—	25	85	66	28	21	40
Not computed-----	—	—	8	—	14	2	3	4
Median-----	23.3	12.5	19.5	29.3	28.5	28.8	25.0	23.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	179	—	62	161	206	112	89	145
Less than 20 percent-----	108	—	57	97	144	65	61	79
20 to 24 percent-----	36	—	—	9	18	21	17	31
25 to 29 percent-----	8	—	—	24	16	16	4	21
30 to 34 percent-----	19	—	—	19	12	4	3	6
35 percent or more-----	8	—	5	12	16	6	4	8
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	15.4	—	14.2	17.8	14.4	17.5	13.4	19.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	121	31	26	112	124	59	53	104
Less than 20 percent-----	102	31	26	106	94	55	41	87
20 to 24 percent-----	19	—	—	6	18	2	8	13
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	12	2	2	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0	10.4	10.0	11.3	12.0	11.4	13.5	12.1
\$50,000 or more-----	13	—	6	61	38	37	61	73
Less than 20 percent-----	13	—	6	61	38	37	54	73
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	12.5	—	10.0	10.0	10.5	10.4	10.0	10.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	435	376	738	452	720	82	51	150
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100-----	—	7	6	—	63	3	2	2
\$100 to \$199-----	66	70	131	—	123	12	2	6
\$200 to \$299-----	121	202	220	88	85	17	14	52
\$300 to \$399-----	152	73	248	205	230	14	12	34
\$400 to \$499-----	53	24	83	104	139	5	4	21
\$500 to \$599-----	12	—	21	33	48	9	2	4
\$600 to \$749-----	4	—	9	—	13	—	6	—
\$750 to \$999-----	8	—	2	—	8	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	13	—	11	22	11	22	9	31
Median (dollars)-----	310	263	303	347	334	283	360	299
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000-----	161	182	406	65	295	35	10	35
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	36	3	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	9	21	—	21	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	17	21	6	—	42	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	8	—	36	—	33	3	—	1
35 percent or more-----	129	145	270	59	152	11	8	24
Not computed-----	7	7	73	6	11	13	2	10
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.9	37.5	45.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	181	105	175	146	134	23	23	48
Less than 20 percent-----	50	—	28	22	28	3	1	10
20 to 24 percent-----	61	43	48	18	10	4	4	9
25 to 29 percent-----	18	20	53	23	37	2	—	6
30 to 34 percent-----	24	24	9	42	14	2	5	11
35 percent or more-----	22	8	37	33	45	8	4	3
Not computed-----	6	—	—	8	—	4	9	9
Median-----	23.1	24.9	26.1	30.7	28.9	31.3	32.0	25.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	70	82	106	159	208	20	16	52
Less than 20 percent-----	32	74	72	117	153	15	9	33
20 to 24 percent-----	20	8	22	—	33	—	5	6
25 to 29 percent-----	5	—	8	34	22	—	2	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more-----	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	7	—	4	8	—	5	—	11
Median-----	19.9	13.5	18.0	17.0	17.7	12.7	18.8	14.9
\$35,000 or more-----	23	7	51	82	83	4	2	15
Less than 20 percent-----	23	7	49	82	83	4	2	14
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Median-----	11.6	12.5	10.0	11.3	10.6	17.5	10.0	11.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lycoming County—Con.							
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 114	1 103	509	1 176	1 471	453	1 497	1 635
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	702	733	263	625	780	259	636	770
Less than \$300	40	21	13	12	29	16	52	38
\$300 to \$399	103	77	50	69	96	20	66	50
\$400 to \$499	113	157	68	136	143	24	129	62
\$500 to \$599	180	117	66	135	127	49	179	132
\$600 to \$799	159	193	50	162	235	92	114	224
\$800 to \$999	73	111	14	78	73	20	65	128
\$1,000 to \$1,499	34	43	2	33	67	32	25	101
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	21
\$2,000 or more	—	7	—	—	10	—	6	14
Median (dollars)	537	596	501	570	597	626	537	725
Not mortgaged	412	370	244	551	691	194	861	865
Less than \$100	2	12	10	2	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	185	164	139	268	219	53	422	253
\$200 to \$299	203	148	87	234	392	108	395	411
\$300 to \$399	12	41	5	32	49	21	22	138
\$400 to \$499	10	3	5	11	31	12	—	55
\$500 or more	—	2	—	4	—	—	22	8
Median (dollars)	207	204	186	202	227	242	201	234
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	224	209	156	311	378	66	402	383
Less than 20 percent	54	101	59	129	171	21	208	127
20 to 24 percent	36	27	21	39	50	5	35	51
25 to 29 percent	31	11	14	22	21	5	41	50
30 to 34 percent	38	3	15	20	14	8	23	25
35 percent or more	65	64	41	97	106	22	95	130
Not computed	—	3	6	4	16	5	—	—
Median	28.5	20.4	23.8	23.1	21.0	29.5	19.6	26.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	398	342	176	405	397	164	447	434
Less than 20 percent	230	208	80	240	229	96	346	314
20 to 24 percent	110	54	39	70	60	35	44	51
25 to 29 percent	21	34	22	50	45	17	28	29
30 to 34 percent	15	20	27	26	25	—	21	34
35 percent or more	22	26	8	19	38	16	8	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.3	17.4	21.0	17.1	17.8	16.1	10.1	13.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	322	290	118	285	378	129	360	393
Less than 20 percent	270	192	102	218	308	82	289	271
20 to 24 percent	20	46	12	46	37	22	71	60
25 to 29 percent	29	32	—	17	33	6	—	29
30 to 34 percent	3	11	4	4	—	16	—	18
35 percent or more	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	15
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.7	17.2	13.3	14.2	12.4	17.3	10.2	15.6
\$50,000 or more	170	262	59	175	318	94	288	425
Less than 20 percent	164	229	59	149	269	77	268	376
20 to 24 percent	6	14	—	19	32	12	9	28
25 to 29 percent	—	17	—	7	7	5	5	21
30 to 34 percent	—	2	—	—	10	—	6	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.4	12.5	10.0	12.5	11.2	12.4	10.0	11.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	268	209	109	456	695	74	508	605
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	23
\$100 to \$199	29	13	5	16	65	—	11	92
\$200 to \$299	64	75	17	125	149	25	81	51
\$300 to \$399	106	53	24	211	213	36	167	110
\$400 to \$499	38	24	19	44	172	3	181	143
\$500 to \$599	10	2	10	15	5	3	33	117
\$600 to \$749	3	12	—	2	13	—	15	14
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	4	14	—	—	13
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
No cash rent	18	30	34	39	57	7	20	35
Median (dollars)	332	302	338	331	337	324	395	414
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	90	67	18	103	200	14	105	207
Less than 20 percent	—	3	—	2	20	—	—	31
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	16
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	21
30 to 34 percent	2	6	2	2	2	—	—	15
35 percent or more	78	43	8	84	133	14	98	108
Not computed	10	15	8	13	8	—	7	16
Median	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	39.4	50.0	46.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	51	58	43	157	164	20	114	136
Less than 20 percent	8	12	8	20	17	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	10	12	39	58	15	21	11
25 to 29 percent	19	18	6	26	17	—	27	48
30 to 34 percent	1	4	3	26	25	—	27	24
35 percent or more	13	8	—	31	35	5	35	44
Not computed	3	6	14	15	12	—	4	9
Median	27.4	26.1	22.7	27.3	25.3	23.3	31.3	30.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	77	62	37	123	180	24	180	149
Less than 20 percent	55	44	11	104	136	24	123	93
20 to 24 percent	11	9	11	7	9	—	41	19
25 to 29 percent	—	2	6	1	21	—	—	37
30 to 34 percent	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed	7	7	9	9	14	—	9	—
Median	16.4	16.3	21.4	15.3	16.0	14.0	16.3	18.6
\$35,000 or more	50	22	11	73	151	16	109	113
Less than 20 percent	50	17	8	68	128	9	109	90
20 to 24 percent	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.8	13.3	11.2	15.2	10.0	12.5	15.0

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lycoming County—Con.							
	Troct 112	Troct 113	Troct 114	Troct 115	Troct 116	Troct 117	Troct 118	Troct 119
Specified owner-occupied housing units	944	1 762	444	392	1 683	1 151	573	1 229
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	578	925	240	188	858	649	362	602
Less than \$300	12	27	13	8	23	29	13	13
\$300 to \$399	53	88	38	37	102	88	62	58
\$400 to \$499	105	156	41	49	195	209	75	193
\$500 to \$599	96	180	35	33	213	134	64	142
\$600 to \$799	108	297	74	37	188	139	92	141
\$800 to \$999	114	105	28	16	83	35	42	45
\$1,000 to \$1,499	59	52	11	7	47	14	14	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	24	20	—	1	—	1	—	2
\$2,000 or more	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	650	604	573	500	563	499	554	522
Not mortgaged	366	837	204	204	825	502	211	627
Less than \$100	7	14	3	2	—	2	6	3
\$100 to \$199	127	302	87	81	317	213	79	232
\$200 to \$299	129	434	100	109	421	264	103	314
\$300 to \$399	89	65	14	8	65	19	11	61
\$400 to \$499	6	15	—	2	7	2	8	—
\$500 or more	8	7	—	2	15	2	4	—
Median (dollars)	228	219	208	213	215	209	217	221
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	160	410	116	108	439	294	134	345
Less than 20 percent	67	193	55	39	117	101	37	89
20 to 24 percent	50	79	14	9	61	70	17	60
25 to 29 percent	13	39	4	17	77	45	21	72
30 to 34 percent	18	13	6	8	52	15	12	39
35 percent or more	12	85	29	30	125	63	47	83
Not computed	—	1	8	5	7	—	—	2
Median	21.3	20.7	19.8	26.0	27.5	23.3	28.1	26.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	235	556	144	125	571	361	187	495
Less than 20 percent	136	318	96	102	370	247	92	303
20 to 24 percent	47	105	16	15	86	55	40	59
25 to 29 percent	14	63	8	5	69	26	27	64
30 to 34 percent	28	12	6	1	24	20	8	39
35 percent or more	10	58	18	2	22	13	20	30
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.8	17.4	15.0	13.0	15.2	16.8	20.2	16.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	236	408	123	98	455	318	146	215
Less than 20 percent	200	309	98	69	334	249	121	183
20 to 24 percent	20	52	18	18	56	55	19	30
25 to 29 percent	16	23	7	9	65	12	6	2
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	16	—	2	—	2	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.0	15.3	14.0	12.8	15.4	13.6	14.0	13.3
\$50,000 or more	313	388	61	61	218	178	106	174
Less than 20 percent	252	345	57	57	195	172	93	171
20 to 24 percent	45	39	2	3	16	5	10	3
25 to 29 percent	16	2	2	—	7	1	3	—
30 to 34 percent	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.6	10.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.8	11.7	11.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	554	420	63	78	787	402	99	811
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	12
\$100 to \$199	8	11	6	2	33	56	—	45
\$200 to \$299	59	103	18	8	199	111	19	248
\$300 to \$399	216	119	28	23	261	152	25	327
\$400 to \$499	117	120	4	31	233	30	22	79
\$500 to \$599	79	37	—	7	9	25	12	32
\$600 to \$749	52	9	—	—	10	2	—	23
\$750 to \$999	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	15	21	4	5	42	20	21	45
Median (dollars)	389	365	330	403	352	318	369	318
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	133	128	15	14	112	127	19	218
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	5	—	2	—	28	—	17
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	22
35 percent or more	124	101	11	7	70	61	13	146
Not computed	9	22	4	5	24	11	6	33
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.3	37.1	50.0+	44.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	208	103	26	24	355	119	28	309
Less than 20 percent	—	5	2	4	64	23	4	45
20 to 24 percent	32	50	11	4	87	20	—	84
25 to 29 percent	33	20	4	4	109	20	4	34
30 to 34 percent	44	—	7	7	32	8	4	49
35 percent or more	84	23	2	5	44	40	14	86
Not computed	15	5	—	—	19	8	2	11
Median	33.6	24.4	25.0	30.0	25.8	28.1	36.3	27.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	121	126	13	23	245	106	32	220
Less than 20 percent	60	85	6	17	183	91	13	160
20 to 24 percent	33	18	5	4	30	8	9	36
25 to 29 percent	23	21	—	2	32	5	2	14
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	2	2	—	—	2	8	10
Median	20.1	18.1	19.4	16.1	17.6	16.3	19.0	16.7
\$35,000 or more	92	63	9	17	75	50	20	64
Less than 20 percent	87	63	6	17	68	46	15	62
20 to 24 percent	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	4	5	2
Median	12.8	12.8	11.3	10.3	13.1	11.3	11.6	11.2

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycaming County		Williamsport city, Lycaming County	Remainder of Lycaming County
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 4	Tract 117
Occupied housing units	43 968	43 968	11 816	2 035	2 094
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	690	690	20	—	93
1985 to 1988	2 218	2 218	189	—	100
1980 to 1984	2 177	2 177	337	193	88
1970 to 1979	7 451	7 451	711	346	508
1960 to 1969	4 647	4 647	597	91	187
1950 to 1959	5 468	5 468	775	61	202
1940 to 1949	3 228	3 228	853	60	120
1939 or earlier	18 089	18 089	8 334	1 284	796
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	503	503	379	142	16
1 bedroom	4 148	4 148	2 115	757	94
2 bedrooms	10 482	10 482	2 565	368	507
3 bedrooms	21 553	21 553	5 204	579	1 111
4 bedrooms	5 968	5 968	1 153	92	298
5 or more bedrooms	1 314	1 314	400	97	68
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	43 643	43 643	11 669	2 025	2 084
Source of water, public system or private company	27 848	27 848	11 752	2 028	756
Sewage disposal, public sewer	24 366	24 366	11 728	2 029	819
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	316	316	66	—	17
Owner-occupied housing units	220	220	41	—	13
Renter-occupied housing units	96	96	25	—	4
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	9 273	9 273	5 375	789	373
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	827	827	117	21	36
Electricity	6 526	6 526	1 385	641	385
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	21 548	21 548	4 654	554	934
All other fuels	5 773	5 773	274	30	366
No fuel used	21	21	11	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	4 773	4 773	2 517	716	158
1	15 602	15 602	5 096	856	653
2	17 407	17 407	3 245	344	913
3 or more	6 186	6 186	958	119	370
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.3	.9	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	30 993	30 993	5 628	460	1 655
1989 to March 1990	2 060	2 060	394	32	129
1985 to 1988	6 426	6 426	1 050	73	277
1980 to 1984	4 146	4 146	527	99	225
1970 to 1979	7 663	7 663	1 211	82	499
1969 or earlier	10 698	10 698	2 446	174	525
Renter-occupied housing units	12 975	12 975	6 188	1 575	439
1989 to March 1990	4 502	4 502	2 233	535	152
1985 to 1988	4 797	4 797	2 144	503	188
1980 to 1984	1 755	1 755	855	282	41
1970 to 1979	1 184	1 184	666	214	37
1969 or earlier	737	737	290	41	21
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	1 561	1 561	760	195	79
Householder 65 years and over	11 901	11 901	3 323	664	453
Owner-occupied housing units	8 829	8 829	1 967	138	385
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	112	112	24	—	2
No telephone in unit	229	229	89	20	6
No vehicle available	2 520	2 520	1 104	334	67
Complete plumbing facilities	43 652	43 652	11 750	2 035	2 077
1.00 or less persons per room	43 039	43 039	11 554	2 011	2 012
1.01 or more persons per room	613	613	196	24	65
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	316	316	66	—	17
1.00 or less persons per room	307	307	66	—	16
1.01 or more persons per room	9	9	—	—	1
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 850	34 850	35 251	32 611	32 869
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 196	19 196	17 169	13 197	19 697
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 084	5 084	2 329	673	167
Owner-occupied housing units	1 849	1 849	416	48	74
Renter-occupied housing units	3 235	3 235	1 913	625	93

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County	Remainder of Lycoming County
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 4	Tract 117
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	23 189	23 189	5 049	380	1 145
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage -----	12 142	12 142	2 484	225	647
Less than \$300 -----	511	511	129	—	29
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 495	1 495	368	52	88
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 524	2 524	531	36	209
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 445	2 445	450	40	134
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 940	2 940	528	64	139
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 340	1 340	284	24	33
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	688	688	129	9	14
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	126	126	42	—	1
\$2,000 or more -----	73	73	23	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	560	560	543	538	499
Not mortgaged -----	11 047	11 047	2 565	155	498
Less than \$100 -----	81	81	—	—	2
\$100 to \$199 -----	4 236	4 236	823	53	212
\$200 to \$299 -----	5 305	5 305	1 256	83	261
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 003	1 003	319	19	19
\$400 to \$499 -----	247	247	71	—	2
\$500 or more -----	175	175	96	—	2
Median (dollars) -----	217	217	226	217	209
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000 -----	5 957	5 957	1 490	136	290
Less than 20 percent -----	2 057	2 057	381	41	97
20 to 24 percent -----	867	867	180	12	70
25 to 29 percent -----	724	724	210	—	45
30 to 34 percent -----	481	481	140	7	15
35 percent or more -----	1 717	1 717	534	76	63
Not computed -----	111	111	45	—	—
Median -----	25.0	25.0	28.8	40.8	23.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	7 459	7 459	1 684	83	361
Less than 20 percent -----	4 721	4 721	1 111	54	247
20 to 24 percent -----	1 126	1 126	171	21	55
25 to 29 percent -----	767	767	204	—	26
30 to 34 percent -----	403	403	90	—	20
35 percent or more -----	442	442	108	8	13
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.9	15.9	16.0	15.5	16.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	5 480	5 480	999	87	318
Less than 20 percent -----	4 276	4 276	800	70	249
20 to 24 percent -----	714	714	111	—	55
25 to 29 percent -----	362	362	72	17	12
30 to 34 percent -----	71	71	6	—	2
35 percent or more -----	57	57	10	—	2
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.0	14.0	13.3	13.4	13.6
\$50,000 or more -----	4 293	4 293	876	74	176
Less than 20 percent -----	3 872	3 872	811	74	170
20 to 24 percent -----	289	289	41	—	5
25 to 29 percent -----	102	102	17	—	1
30 to 34 percent -----	28	28	7	—	—
35 percent or more -----	2	2	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	12 519	12 519	6 177	1 575	400
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100 -----	193	193	151	82	6
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 291	1 291	895	450	56
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 873	2 873	1 473	340	109
\$300 to \$399 -----	4 163	4 163	2 042	442	152
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 287	2 287	1 000	139	30
\$500 to \$599 -----	740	740	329	80	25
\$600 to \$749 -----	264	264	103	19	2
\$750 to \$999 -----	61	61	22	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	39	39	29	—	—
No cash rent -----	608	608	133	23	20
Median (dollars) -----	335	335	319	282	319
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000 -----	3 937	3 937	2 343	857	125
Less than 20 percent -----	140	140	72	27	17
20 to 24 percent -----	189	189	134	75	2
25 to 29 percent -----	359	359	269	164	28
30 to 34 percent -----	268	268	205	122	8
35 percent or more -----	2 625	2 625	1 523	453	59
Not computed -----	356	356	140	16	11
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.3	36.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	3 679	3 679	1 680	378	119
Less than 20 percent -----	433	433	207	34	23
20 to 24 percent -----	839	839	368	84	20
25 to 29 percent -----	742	742	345	82	20
30 to 34 percent -----	568	568	289	62	8
35 percent or more -----	910	910	429	108	40
Not computed -----	187	187	42	8	8
Median -----	28.2	28.2	28.5	29.1	28.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3 306	3 306	1 509	249	106
Less than 20 percent -----	2 334	2 334	1 081	189	91
20 to 24 percent -----	458	458	197	40	8
25 to 29 percent -----	349	349	181	20	5
30 to 34 percent -----	29	29	16	—	—
35 percent or more -----	16	16	9	—	—
Not computed -----	120	120	25	—	2
Median -----	17.2	17.2	17.4	16.5	16.3
\$35,000 or more -----	1 597	1 597	645	91	50
Less than 20 percent -----	1 469	1 469	610	83	46
20 to 24 percent -----	20	20	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	9	9	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	99	99	23	8	4
Median -----	11.8	11.8	11.0	10.0	11.3

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County	Remainder of Lycoming County
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 4	Tract 117
Occupied housing units	758	758	674	394	3
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	19	19	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	29	29	14	—	—
1980 to 1984	40	40	32	24	—
1970 to 1979	59	59	36	18	—
1960 to 1969	25	25	20	—	3
1950 to 1959	56	56	54	42	—
1940 to 1949	36	36	36	13	—
1939 or earlier	494	494	482	297	—
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	15	15	15	11	—
1 bedroom	198	198	184	92	—
2 bedrooms	186	186	139	82	—
3 bedrooms	277	277	259	154	3
4 bedrooms	65	65	60	46	—
5 or more bedrooms	17	17	17	9	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	758	758	674	394	3
Source of water, public system or private company	737	737	668	394	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	742	742	668	394	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	348	348	317	198	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	19	19	19	11	—
Electricity	121	121	81	38	2
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	247	247	244	138	1
All other fuels	23	23	13	9	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	397	397	349	190	—
1	289	289	267	182	—
2	63	63	49	13	3
3 or more	9	9	9	9	—
Vehicles per household .....	.6	.6	.6	.6	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	194	194	175	113	3
1989 to March 1990	10	10	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	27	27	27	19	—
1980 to 1984	49	49	49	35	—
1970 to 1979	31	31	26	14	3
1969 or earlier	77	77	73	45	—
Renter-occupied housing units	564	564	499	281	—
1989 to March 1990	290	290	254	110	—
1985 to 1988	199	199	170	108	—
1980 to 1984	59	59	59	53	—
1970 to 1979	6	6	6	—	—
1969 or earlier	10	10	10	10	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	96	96	79	42	—
Householder 65 years and over	142	142	139	88	1
Owner-occupied housing units	87	87	84	42	1
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	43	43	43	25	—
Complete plumbing facilities	758	758	674	394	3
1.00 or less persons per room	710	710	626	369	3
1.01 or more persons per room	48	48	48	25	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 352	26 352	24 606	25 884	47 289
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 808	15 808	16 438	13 849	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	293	293	259	157	—
Owner-occupied housing units	46	46	46	22	—
Renter-occupied housing units	247	247	213	135	—

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County		Williamsport city, Lycoming County	Remainder of Lycoming County
		Total	Williamsport city	Tract 4	Tract 117
Specified owner-occupied housing units	185	185	175	113	3
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	105	105	96	70	2
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	14	14	14	14	—
\$400 to \$499	32	32	32	26	—
\$500 to \$599	33	33	31	17	—
\$600 to \$799	2	2	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	2	2	—	—	2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	22	22	19	13	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	514	514	504	482	875
Not mortgaged	80	80	79	43	1
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	43	43	42	32	1
\$200 to \$299	37	37	37	11	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	193	193	194	176	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	69	69	68	36	1
Less than 20 percent	12	12	11	11	1
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	14	14	14	14	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	43	43	43	11	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	40.5	40.5	41.0	27.5	12.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	73	73	73	57	—
Less than 20 percent	38	38	38	22	—
20 to 24 percent	14	14	14	14	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8	8	—
35 percent or more	13	13	13	13	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.6	19.6	19.6	22.3	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	33	33	28	20	—
Less than 20 percent	30	30	28	20	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	3	3	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—
\$50,000 or more	10	10	6	—	2
Less than 20 percent	4	4	—	—	2
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.8	20.8	22.5	—	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	550	550	499	281	—
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	26	26	19	12	—
\$100 to \$199	48	48	32	27	—
\$200 to \$299	176	176	157	76	—
\$300 to \$399	129	129	120	78	—
\$400 to \$499	150	150	150	74	—
\$500 to \$599	14	14	14	14	—
\$600 to \$749	7	7	7	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	312	312	323	318	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	253	253	219	152	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	25	25	25	25	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	19	19	11	—	—
35 percent or more	194	194	168	119	—
Not computed	15	15	15	8	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.7	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	126	126	119	47	—
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9	—	—
20 to 24 percent	15	15	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	39	39	39	6	—
30 to 34 percent	19	19	19	19	—
35 percent or more	44	44	44	22	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.0	30.0	30.9	34.6	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	107	107	99	59	—
Less than 20 percent	59	59	51	25	—
20 to 24 percent	10	10	10	10	—
25 to 29 percent	31	31	31	24	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.5	19.5	19.9	22.2	—
\$35,000 or more	64	64	62	23	—
Less than 20 percent	64	64	62	23	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.4	—

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	
	Lycoming County	
Occupied housing units	141	141
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	3	3
1985 to 1988	5	5
1980 to 1984	—	—
1970 to 1979	36	36
1960 to 1969	20	20
1950 to 1959	10	10
1940 to 1949	13	13
1939 or earlier	54	54
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	—	—
1 bedroom	9	9
2 bedrooms	12	12
3 bedrooms	47	47
4 bedrooms	59	59
5 or more bedrooms	14	14
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	141	141
Source of water, public system or private company	122	122
Sewage disposal, public sewer	117	117
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	28	28
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	7
Electricity	50	50
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	56	56
All other fuels	—	—
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	2	2
1	56	56
2	48	48
3 or more	35	35
Vehicles per household	2.1	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	117	117
1989 to March 1990	5	5
1985 to 1988	19	19
1980 to 1984	33	33
1970 to 1979	37	37
1969 or earlier	23	23
Renter-occupied housing units	24	24
1989 to March 1990	15	15
1985 to 1988	7	7
1980 to 1984	2	2
1970 to 1979	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	6	6
Owner-occupied housing units	6	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	141	141
1.00 or less persons per room	139	139
1.01 or more persons per room	2	2
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	109 466	109 466
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	9 255	9 255
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	19	19
Owner-occupied housing units	2	2
Renter-occupied housing units	17	17

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycaming County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	90	90
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	72	72
Less than \$300 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	9	9
\$600 to \$799 -----	20	20
\$800 to \$999 -----	11	11
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	18	18
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	14	14
Median (dollars) -----	960	960
Not mortgaged -----	18	18
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	16	16
\$500 or more -----	2	2
Median (dollars) -----	465	465
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	15	15
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	15	15
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	32.5	32.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	20	20
Less than 20 percent -----	13	13
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	5	5
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	2	2
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	17.9	17.9
\$50,000 or more -----	55	55
Less than 20 percent -----	36	36
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6
25 to 29 percent -----	8	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	5	5
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	17.3	17.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	24	24
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	9	9
\$300 to \$399 -----	7	7
\$400 to \$499 -----	8	8
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	311	311
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	17	17
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	17	17
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	7	7
Less than 20 percent -----	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	17.5	17.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	—	—
\$35,000 or more -----	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	—	—

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County
Occupied housing units -----	112	112
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	1	1
1985 to 1988 -----	5	5
1980 to 1984 -----	6	6
1970 to 1979 -----	13	13
1960 to 1969 -----	3	3
1950 to 1959 -----	13	13
1940 to 1949 -----	15	15
1939 or earlier -----	56	56
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	—	—
1 bedroom -----	15	15
2 bedrooms -----	28	28
3 bedrooms -----	60	60
4 bedrooms -----	2	2
5 or more bedrooms -----	7	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	112	112
Source of water, public system or private company -----	94	94
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	85	85
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	25	25
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	6	6
Electricity -----	24	24
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	44	44
All other fuels -----	13	13
No fuel used -----	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	36	36
1 -----	17	17
2 -----	54	54
3 or more -----	5	5
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	59	59
1989 to March 1990 -----	7	7
1985 to 1988 -----	5	5
1980 to 1984 -----	17	17
1970 to 1979 -----	16	16
1969 or earlier -----	14	14
Renter-occupied housing units -----	53	53
1989 to March 1990 -----	34	34
1985 to 1988 -----	7	7
1980 to 1984 -----	12	12
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	24	24
Householder 65 years and over -----	10	10
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—
No vehicle available -----	3	3
Complete plumbing facilities -----	112	112
1.00 or less persons per room -----	112	112
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	33 391	33 391
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	13 749	13 749
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	29	29
Owner-occupied housing units -----	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	24	24

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA		Lycoming County	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	43		43	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	41		41	
Less than \$300	—		—	
\$300 to \$399	—		—	
\$400 to \$499	2		2	
\$500 to \$599	20		20	
\$600 to \$799	11		11	
\$800 to \$999	2		2	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1		1	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—		—	
\$2,000 or more	5		5	
Median (dollars)	546		546	
Not mortgaged	2		2	
Less than \$100	—		—	
\$100 to \$199	—		—	
\$200 to \$299	2		2	
\$300 to \$399	—		—	
\$400 to \$499	—		—	
\$500 or more	—		—	
Median (dollars)	275		275	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	11		11	
Less than 20 percent	—		—	
20 to 24 percent	—		—	
25 to 29 percent	—		—	
30 to 34 percent	2		2	
35 percent or more	9		9	
Not computed	—		—	
Median	47.0		47.0	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	14		14	
Less than 20 percent	—		—	
20 to 24 percent	—		—	
25 to 29 percent	6		6	
30 to 34 percent	8		8	
35 percent or more	—		—	
Not computed	—		—	
Median	30.6		30.6	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3		3	
Less than 20 percent	3		3	
20 to 24 percent	—		—	
25 to 29 percent	—		—	
30 to 34 percent	—		—	
35 percent or more	—		—	
Not computed	—		—	
Median	17.5		17.5	
\$50,000 or more	15		15	
Less than 20 percent	9		9	
20 to 24 percent	1		1	
25 to 29 percent	—		—	
30 to 34 percent	—		—	
35 percent or more	5		5	
Not computed	—		—	
Median	13.8		13.8	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	53		53	
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	—		—	
\$100 to \$199	—		—	
\$200 to \$299	27		27	
\$300 to \$399	9		9	
\$400 to \$499	15		15	
\$500 to \$599	—		—	
\$600 to \$749	—		—	
\$750 to \$999	2		2	
\$1,000 or more	—		—	
No cash rent	—		—	
Median (dollars)	299		299	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	24		24	
Less than 20 percent	—		—	
20 to 24 percent	—		—	
25 to 29 percent	—		—	
30 to 34 percent	—		—	
35 percent or more	24		24	
Not computed	—		—	
Median	50.0+		50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	18		18	
Less than 20 percent	—		—	
20 to 24 percent	6		6	
25 to 29 percent	9		9	
30 to 34 percent	—		—	
35 percent or more	3		3	
Not computed	—		—	
Median	26.7		26.7	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9		9	
Less than 20 percent	9		9	
20 to 24 percent	—		—	
25 to 29 percent	—		—	
30 to 34 percent	—		—	
35 percent or more	—		—	
Not computed	—		—	
Median	12.5		12.5	
\$35,000 or more	2		2	
Less than 20 percent	—		—	
20 to 24 percent	2		2	
25 to 29 percent	—		—	
30 to 34 percent	—		—	
35 percent or more	—		—	
Not computed	—		—	
Median	22.5		22.5	

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA Lycoming County	
Occupied housing units	43 899	43 899
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	689	689
1985 to 1988	2 218	2 218
1980 to 1984	2 171	2 171
1970 to 1979	7 444	7 444
1960 to 1969	4 644	4 644
1950 to 1959	5 455	5 455
1940 to 1949	3 225	3 225
1939 or earlier	18 053	18 053
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	503	503
1 bedroom	4 142	4 142
2 bedrooms	10 469	10 469
3 bedrooms	21 505	21 505
4 bedrooms	5 966	5 966
5 or more bedrooms	1 314	1 314
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	43 574	43 574
Source of water, public system or private company	27 794	27 794
Sewage disposal, public sewer	24 321	24 321
Locking complete plumbing facilities	316	316
Owner-occupied housing units	220	220
Renter-occupied housing units	96	96
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	9 260	9 260
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	827	827
Electricity	6 519	6 519
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	21 512	21 512
All other fuels	5 760	5 760
No fuel used	21	21
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	4 764	4 764
1	15 585	15 585
2	17 367	17 367
3 or more	6 183	6 183
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	30 942	30 942
1989 to March 1990	2 053	2 053
1985 to 1988	6 426	6 426
1980 to 1984	4 129	4 129
1970 to 1979	7 650	7 650
1969 or earlier	10 684	10 684
Renter-occupied housing units	12 957	12 957
1989 to March 1990	4 491	4 491
1985 to 1988	4 790	4 790
1980 to 1984	1 755	1 755
1970 to 1979	1 184	1 184
1969 or earlier	737	737
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	1 549	1 549
Householder 65 years and over	11 894	11 894
Owner-occupied housing units	8 822	8 822
Locking complete plumbing facilities	112	112
No telephone in unit	229	229
No vehicle available	2 520	2 520
Complete plumbing facilities	43 583	43 583
1.00 or less persons per room	42 970	42 970
1.01 or more persons per room	613	613
Locking complete plumbing facilities	316	316
1.00 or less persons per room	307	307
1.01 or more persons per room	9	9
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 858	34 858
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 190	19 190
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 079	5 079
Owner-occupied housing units	1 844	1 844
Renter-occupied housing units	3 235	3 235

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Williamsport, PA MSA	Lycoming County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 151	23 151
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	12 106	12 106
Less than \$300	511	511
\$300 to \$399	1 495	1 495
\$400 to \$499	2 522	2 522
\$500 to \$599	2 425	2 425
\$600 to \$799	2 929	2 929
\$800 to \$999	1 338	1 338
\$1,000 to \$1,499	687	687
\$1,500 to \$1,999	126	126
\$2,000 or more	73	73
Median (dollars)	560	560
Not mortgaged	11 045	11 045
Less than \$100	81	81
\$100 to \$199	4 236	4 236
\$200 to \$299	5 303	5 303
\$300 to \$399	1 003	1 003
\$400 to \$499	247	247
\$500 or more	175	175
Median (dollars)	217	217
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	5 946	5 946
Less than 20 percent	2 057	2 057
20 to 24 percent	867	867
25 to 29 percent	724	724
30 to 34 percent	479	479
35 percent or more	1 708	1 708
Not computed	111	111
Median	25.0	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 445	7 445
Less than 20 percent	4 721	4 721
20 to 24 percent	1 126	1 126
25 to 29 percent	761	761
30 to 34 percent	395	395
35 percent or more	442	442
Not computed	—	—
Median	15.9	15.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 477	5 477
Less than 20 percent	4 273	4 273
20 to 24 percent	714	714
25 to 29 percent	362	362
30 to 34 percent	71	71
35 percent or more	57	57
Not computed	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0
\$50,000 or more	4 283	4 283
Less than 20 percent	3 863	3 863
20 to 24 percent	288	288
25 to 29 percent	102	102
30 to 34 percent	28	28
35 percent or more	2	2
Not computed	—	—
Median	11.0	11.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	12 501	12 501
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	193	193
\$100 to \$199	1 291	1 291
\$200 to \$299	2 864	2 864
\$300 to \$399	4 154	4 154
\$400 to \$499	2 287	2 287
\$500 to \$599	740	740
\$600 to \$749	264	264
\$750 to \$999	61	61
\$1,000 or more	39	39
No cash rent	608	608
Median (dollars)	335	335
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	3 937	3 937
Less than 20 percent	140	140
20 to 24 percent	189	189
25 to 29 percent	359	359
30 to 34 percent	268	268
35 percent or more	2 625	2 625
Not computed	356	356
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 670	3 670
Less than 20 percent	433	433
20 to 24 percent	839	839
25 to 29 percent	733	733
30 to 34 percent	568	568
35 percent or more	910	910
Not computed	187	187
Median	28.2	28.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 297	3 297
Less than 20 percent	2 325	2 325
20 to 24 percent	458	458
25 to 29 percent	349	349
30 to 34 percent	29	29
35 percent or more	16	16
Not computed	120	120
Median	17.2	17.2
\$35,000 or more	1 597	1 597
Less than 20 percent	1 469	1 469
20 to 24 percent	20	20
25 to 29 percent	9	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	99	99
Median	11.8	11.8

Table 46. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Williamsport, PA MSA -----	118 710	24.8	49 580	25.1	REMAINDER OF LYCOMING COUNTY				
LYCOMING COUNTY					Tract 101 -----	2 306	44.6	1 362	46.3
Total -----	118 710	24.8	49 580	25.1	Tract 102 -----	1 247	45.6	1 532	47.4
Williamsport city -----	31 933	14.3	13 326	13.8	Tract 103 -----	3 228	45.5	1 265	45.7
WILLIAMSPORT CITY, LYCOMING COUNTY					Tract 104 -----	5 979	28.6	2 316	28.5
Tract 1 -----	3 485	17.0	1 426	15.7	Tract 105 -----	5 860	47.0	2 515	44.7
Tract 2 -----	2 441	15.3	958	16.0	Tract 106 -----	4 026	47.0	1 664	46.3
Tract 3 -----	5 660	13.0	2 242	12.3	Tract 107 -----	5 736	47.6	2 377	47.5
Tract 4 -----	5 588	11.3	2 611	11.1	Tract 108 -----	7 139	17.2	2 925	17.2
Tract 5 -----	3 104	16.0	987	15.2	Tract 109 -----	2 580	16.0	972	15.7
Tract 6 -----	2 396	15.2	1 057	14.3	Tract 110 -----	4 983	12.2	2 098	12.2
Tract 7 -----	822	12.7	538	11.2	Tract 111 -----	5 771	12.2	2 508	12.3
Tract 8 -----	2 348	14.1	1 040	14.6	Tract 112 -----	4 873	16.8	1 873	18.5
Tract 9 -----	2 738	14.8	1 094	15.3	Tract 113 -----	7 597	21.5	3 115	22.0
Tract 10 -----	3 351	16.0	1 373	16.1	Tract 114 -----	1 722	47.3	732	48.4
					Tract 115 -----	1 201	48.1	503	47.9
					Tract 116 -----	6 496	11.9	2 732	12.1
					Tract 117 -----	7 091	32.9	2 282	35.5
					Tract 118 -----	3 148	49.7	1 097	47.7
					Tract 119 -----	5 794	21.1	2 386	20.6



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
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Alaska Native Village Statistical Area <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under “CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION” in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned “0” as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau’s census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau’s geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of “TIGER Extract” files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines “urban” for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, “urban” consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of “extended cities.”
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute “rural.” In the 100-percent data products, “rural” is divided into “places of less than 2,500” and “not in places.” The “not in places” category comprises “rural” outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term “other rural” is used; “other rural” is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into “rural farm” and “rural nonfarm.” “Rural farm” comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); “rural nonfarm” comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, “urban” comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as “urban under special rules.” Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

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Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Pre-designated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Cambodian
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
		Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years . .	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE-IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Pennsylvania

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.9	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.1
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
00 00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0 0	00 00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo
en español, llame sin cargo alguno al
siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate ■ <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican ■</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a–H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7

Last name _____

First name _____ Middle initial _____

If a **RELATIVE** of Person 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Brother/sister

☐ Natural-born ☐ Father/mother

☐ or adopted ☐ Grandchild

☐ son/daughter ☐ Other relative

☐ Stepson/stepdaughter

If **NOT RELATED** to Person 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ☐ Unmarried partner

☐ Housemate, roommate ☐ Other nonrelative

☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ White

☐ Black or Negro

☐ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)

☐ Eskimo

☐ Aleut

☐ Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

☐ Chinese ☐ Japanese

☐ Filipino ☐ Asian Indian

☐ Hawaiian ☐ Samoan

☐ Korean ☐ Guamanian

☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other API

☐ Other race (Print race)

a. Age _____ b. Year of birth _____

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1 0 1 0 1 9 0 1 0 1 0

2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0

3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0

4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0

5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0

6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0

7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0

8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0

9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0

☐ Now married ☐ Separated

☐ Widowed ☐ Never married

☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) _____ and reason(s). _____

☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) _____ and reason(s). _____

☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

☐ A mobile home or trailer

☐ A one-family house detached from any other house

☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses

☐ A building with 2 apartments

☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments

☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments

☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments

☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments

☐ A building with 50 or more apartments

☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms

☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms

☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?

☐ Rented for cash rent?

☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a **ONE-FAMILY HOUSE** —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household **OWNS** OR IS **BUYING** this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999

☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999

☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999

☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999

☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999

☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999

☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999

☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999

☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999

☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999

☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999

☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999

☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you **PAY RENT** for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399

☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424

☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449

☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474

☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499

☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524

☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549

☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599

☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649

☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699

☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749

☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999

☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="checkbox"/> First form <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Cont'n <input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more	<input type="checkbox"/> P0 <input type="checkbox"/> P3 <input type="checkbox"/> P6 <input type="checkbox"/> P1 <input type="checkbox"/> P4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1A <input type="checkbox"/> P2 <input type="checkbox"/> P5 <input type="checkbox"/> SM	<input type="checkbox"/> LR <input type="checkbox"/> TC <input type="checkbox"/> QA <input type="checkbox"/> JIC 1 <input type="checkbox"/> P/F <input type="checkbox"/> RE <input type="checkbox"/> I/T <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MV <input type="checkbox"/> ED <input type="checkbox"/> EN <input type="checkbox"/> JIC 2
	C1. Vacancy status			
	<input type="checkbox"/> For rent <input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers <input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant			
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	F. Cov.		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 1b <input type="checkbox"/> 1a <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1			
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____			
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div> Years	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></div> Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> e. State <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div> f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div>	

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

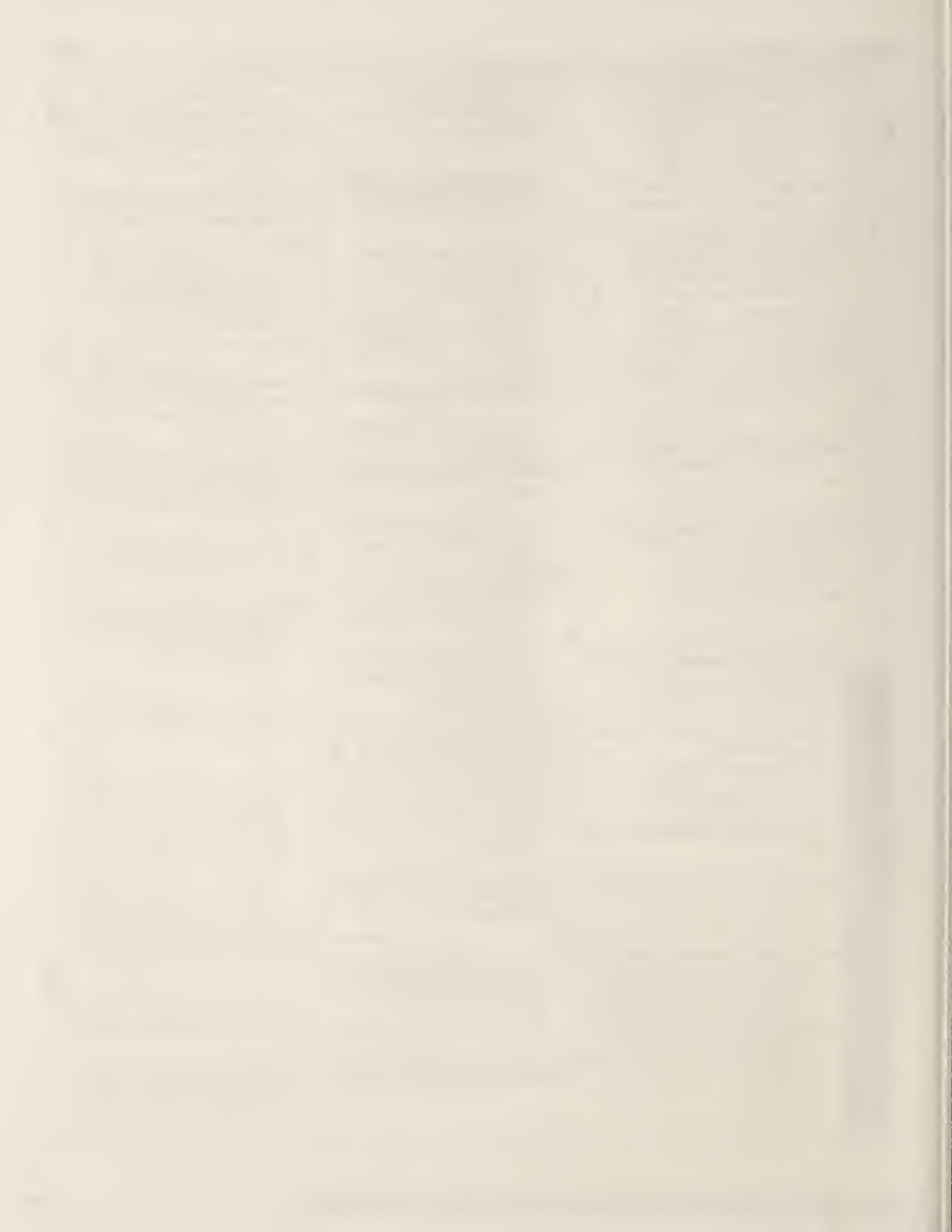
33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR

Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

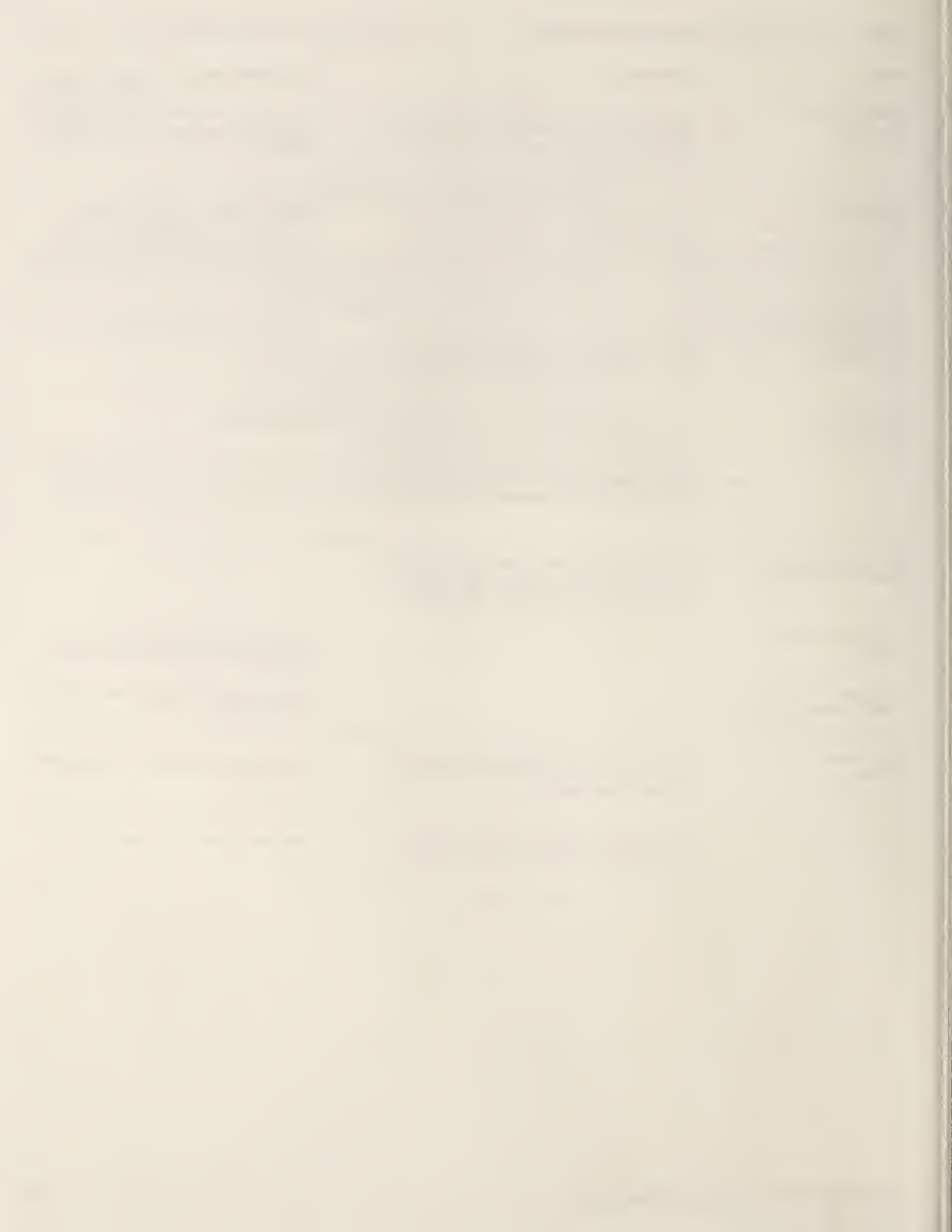
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

• **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • **Population and housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- **Data products**
- **Geographic terms and products**
- **Where to find assistance**
- **Population and housing concepts**
- **Census procedures**

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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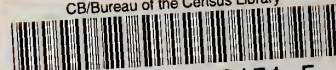
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